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Trade and Industry

19/26 December 1975

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection

Each month we publish the wholesale price indices of a wide range of materials, as diverse as textiles, timber, tobacco and tinplate. In addition, there are four-monthly tables, published this week, with an even greater range, including the sock-full of articles shown on the cover – not forgetting socks (alias hose) themselves.

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Because of production and distribution problems over the Christmas period, this is a 'double' issue of 'Trade and Industry' for the weeks of 19 and 26 December.

From the 2 January 1976 issue, the cover price of 'Trade and Industry' will be 25p and the annual subscription, including postage, £18.72. This increase is entirely due to the increased costs of paper, production and postage.

Home News

Chrysler statement by Eric Varley

A statement on an agreement between the Chrysler Corporation and the Government was made by Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, in the House of Commons on Tuesday.

From the time Chrysler Corporation took over in 1967 to the end of this year, he said, Chrysler UK was expected to have a cumulative trading loss of £80 million, with the expectation of losses continuing at a substantial rate next year. The board of Chrysler Corporation had said they would start liquidating Chrysler UK from the end of November unless the Government in the meantime took it over. Liquidation would have put 25,000 people out of work in Chrysler, with at least as many more in supplying and related industries. Export business would be lost.

Ministers had studied many schemes with the Chrysler team. 'We were only prepared to accept an alternative solution when Chrysler eight days ago made it clear that they would now be prepared to remain in this country, and that Chrysler UK would have their full support,' said Mr. Varley.

'They will streamline their operations by moving assembly of the Avenger car from Ryton to Linwood. Of their present 25,000 employees there will have to be some 8,000 redundancies; but the stark choice is between keeping this opportunity to maintain these 17,000 jobs or losing not only the full 25,000 but also many others in firms which depend on Chrysler.

'Because the Chrysler Corporation made clear throughout that they were not in a position to advance the necessary further funds to the UK company we have devised with them a scheme to share risks and expenditures. For the next year they forecast a loss of £40 million.

'We have offered to meet this, in addition to meeting half of additional losses if any up to limits of a further £20 million next year; £20 million in 1977, £15 million in 1978 and £10 million in 1979. This makes a total commitment to provide up to £72.5 million over these four years.

'We have also undertaken to provide a loan of £55 million to finance capital expenditure on plant and model development. The Chrysler Corporation in return will guarantee the first half of this amount amounting to £28 million. They will also provide £10 to £12 million for the first stage of a programme to enable the C6 Alpine model to be assembled at Ryton from kits imported from Simca in France; and if this enterprise is successful – as we must all endeavour to see that it is – later stages to be considered would provide for the UK supplies for these cars to be increased from rather over 50 per cent to 100 per cent. This would involve a further capital development programme for Chrysler UK of about £23 million. The effect of this scheme is to provide work at Ryton in place of the Avenger assembly.

'Chrysler UK has not been able to convert its short-term liabilities into medium-term finance The London and Scottish Clearing Banks have agreed in principle to provide a medium-term loan up to £35 million against the guarantee of HM Treasury which would be counter-guaranteed by the Chrysler Corporation.

'The total potential commitment will be £162.5 million; but this includes the maximum guarantee liability for the £35 million medium-term loan, the full £28 million of capital development which is counter-guaranteed by Chrysler Corporation and the maximum possible loss payments year by year.

'These commitments are payable only if Chrysler Corporation were to be unable to honour them. That is the maximum extent of our commitment; it is important to make clear that it is not open-ended; it is clearly defined.

'The Chrysler Corporation instead of pulling out completely, as was their earlier intention, are now prepared to increase substantially their financial commitment in this country. . . . They also intend that Chrysler UK will now play an important and expanding role in their world wide activities.'

Future of the car industry: report published

Five main conclusions are reached by the Central Policy Review Staff in its report *The Future of the British Car Industry* published on Tuesday.

1 The prospect is one of very tough competition in the Western European car industry for at least the next decade.

2 The British car industry has serious competitive weaknesses. There are too many manufacturers with too many models, too many plants and too much capacity. These are the responsibility of management.

3 Other severe weaknesses are poor quality, bad labour relations, unsatisfactory delivery record, low productivity and too much manpower. With the same power at his elbow and doing the same job as his continental counterpart, a British car assembly worker produces only half as much output per shift. It is not too late to correct these weaknesses. They basically arise on the shopfloor and it is on the shopfloor that they must be corrected.

4 If the weaknesses are not corrected, employment could fall by 275,000 by 1985 and the balance of trade in cars deteriorate by over £1 billion a year at 1975 prices. The most optimistic prospect is a United Kingdom industry volume of 1.9 million in 1985. The volume is bound to be lower in the years between. 1.9 million in 1985 will only be reached if, in the years immediately ahead, productivity sharply improves (and therefore manning levels are reduced). Without a reduction in the labour force in the short term there is no prospect of large scale employment long term.

5 To improve productivity investment alone is not enough. The basic problem is attitudes – attitudes of both management and labour. The future of the industry lies in its own hands and in no one else's, but the Government now owns half the industry and cannot avoid the responsibility of leadership. The Government must:

a Declare its determination to do all in its power to achieve a viable, substantial, internationally competitive and unsubsidised car industry in the 1980s.

b Sponsor a programme designed to achieve the fundamental changes in attitude throughout the industry required for improving productivity, quality and continuity of production.

c Recognise the need to rationalise plants and reduce assembly capacity and to ensure that this reduction takes place with the least possible adverse effects on the general level of employment.

d Stabilise the domestic market for cars in particular by stabilising fiscal policy towards the industry. Study alternative means of restraining Japanese imports

against the possibility that the coming talks with the Japanese should not prove satisfactory.

e Take action in British Leyland (BL) to bring about the changes which the CPRS has shown are necessary throughout the industry. Make the provision of capital to BL dependent on achieving *specified* improvements in productivity, quality and continuity of production. Consider future requests for financial assistance from other car manufacturing firms in the light of the CPRS report.

The 140-page report has been published as a contribution to public discussion, and publication does not imply that the Government is necessarily committed to all aspects of the analysis nor to all the recommendations.

Director of National Anti-Waste Programme appointed

The Secretaries of State for Industry and for the Environment announced on Tuesday that Dr. Robert Berry, chairman of Alcoa of Great Britain Ltd., will become the first director of the National Anti-Waste Programme on 1 January 1976. He will be responsible to the Secretaries of State for advice in the field of waste management.

Dr. Berry will develop new initiatives for waste management and establish widespread contacts with industry, consumers, local authorities and others concerned with the use and conservation of materials. He will give priority initially to reducing waste and encouraging greater use of reclaimed and recycled materials by industry. One of the director's principal objectives will be to create and encourage a positive attitude to using resources more effectively.

The appointment is initially for two years. Dr. Berry, while continuing as chairman of Alcoa Britain, expects to devote about half his time to his new task. He is a member of the Waste Management Advisory Council and chairman of the Council's Research and Development Committee.

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, opens the National Computing Centre's new headquarters in Manchester. Twenty organisations took part in an exhibition of computing hardware during the week of events to mark the opening of the centre. The 78,000 sq. ft. building in Oxford Road includes culture theatres, conference rooms, exhibition facilities and a computer laboratory.

Advisory Committee on Ferrous Foundry Scheme

Mr. G. W. Barlow, chairman and chief executive of Ransome Hoffmann and Pollard Ltd. and a member of the Industrial Development Advisory Board, has been appointed chairman of the Advisory Committee for the Government's £25 million scheme of assistance for the ferrous foundry industry.

The committee has been set up to advise the Department of Industry on the scheme, which offers financial assistance to encourage modernisation and development of the ferrous foundry industry, and will hold its first meeting shortly. The scheme, which is being implemented under Section 8 of the Industry Act 1972, was announced on 5 August by Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry.

The members of the advisory committee are:

W. G. K. Carter, partner, Price Waterhouse and Co., chartered accountants;
K. G. Corfield, managing director, Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd., and chairman, Ferrous Foundries EDC;
R. Garland, general secretary, AUEW Foundry Section, and a member of the Ferrous Foundries EDC;
J. A. Howard, director, Howard Machinery Ltd.;
G. C. Kennedy, director (supply and quality), Chrysler United Kingdom Ltd.;
W. J. Simpson, chairman, Health and Safety Commission and formerly general secretary, AUEW (Foundry Section);
R. C. Whalley, managing director, Sulzer Bros. (UK) Ltd.

Members of the Committee of Inquiry on Industrial Democracy whose composition was recently announced by Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade. From the left and next to Professor George Bain (Director of Industrial Relations Unit, Warwick University) who was sitting out of range of the camera are: Barrie Heath, chairman of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds Ltd.; Clive Jenkins, general secretary, Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs; John Methven, Director General of Fair Trading; Jack Jones, general secretary, Transport and General Workers Union; Sir Alan Bullock, Master of St. Catherine's College, Oxford and chairman of the Committee; Professor K. W. Wedderburn, Cassell Professor of Commercial Law, University of London (London School of Economics); Sir Jack Callard; David Lea, Secretary, Economic Department, Trades Union Congress; Mr. N. P. Biggs, chairman of William's and Glyn's Bank Ltd.; Mr. N. S. Wilson, solicitor.

Scottish industry's involvement in offshore markets

The Joint Standing Committee of the Scottish Economic Council and the Oil Development Council for Scotland has begun work on its first remit to examine the involvement of Scottish industry in offshore markets, and to consider how that involvement might be increased.

The Committee is consulting a number of organisations including the offshore operating companies and Scottish firms already supplying the operators' needs, and has also written to a number of organisations who have a less direct interest in North Sea development.

They are asking for views on why gaps in UK and Scottish capability in supplying offshore markets have occurred and how Scottish industry's performance might be improved.

New jobs for Rhayader

John Morris, Secretary of State for Wales, has announced that Scheduled Steels Ltd, of High Wycombe, Bucks., has been allocated the Government's vacant advance factory in Rhayader. The project is expected to provide 28 new jobs.

Scheduled Steels Ltd shapes and shears metal for use in motor-car body panels and other industrial uses. The company is already occupying the factory and work will start within the next few weeks.

At first six jobs will be provided, but eventually 25 men and three women should be employed.

Admiral Sir Antony Griffin (left) and Graham Day at a press conference after their appointments to full time posts with British Shipbuilders, initially as chairman and deputy chairman of the Organising Committee.

Appointments to British Shipbuilders and British Aerospace

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, announced the appointment of the chairman and deputy chairman of British Shipbuilders, on 15 December.

In answer to a written Parliamentary question he said that the Prime Minister announced on 4 December that Lord Beswick would be chairman of the Organising Committee of British Aerospace and in due course chairman. The appointment had been made with effect from 5 December. Mr. Varley said he was consulting Lord Beswick about further appointments to the Organising Committee.

The following had accepted his invitation to serve from 15 December as full time members of the Organising Committee of British Shipbuilders and in due course members of the board.

Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy, chairman of the Organising Committee; chairman designate of British Shipbuilders.

Graham Day, managing director, Cammell Laird Shipbuilders Ltd., deputy chairman of the Organising Committee and deputy chairman and chief executive designate of British Shipbuilders.

The appointment of a second deputy chairman, who would be a trade unionist, would be announced shortly.

The appointments to the board of British Aerospace and British Shipbuilders would in all cases initially be for three years.

Full time members of the Organising Committees would be entitled to compensation if the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill is not enacted or, if enacted, the Act is repealed before dates are specified as the

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aircraft and shipbuilding industry vesting dates respectively.

The secretaries and addresses of the Organising Committees will be:

British Aerospace
J. Carruthers
Monsanto House,
10-18 Victoria Street,
London SW1H 0NO

British Shipbuilders
A. Dunning,
12-18 Grosvenor Gardens,
London SW1W 0DW

Concorde noise level in the United States

The Department of Industry has written to Russell Train, administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, following the agency's release to the press of two maps purporting to illustrate the extent of Concorde 90 EPNdB single event noise contours at Dulles International Airport.

K. G. H. Binning, Director General Concorde, states: 'We are very concerned about ambiguities in the text accompanying the maps which have, not surprisingly, led to widespread misunderstanding and interpretation.' One point was the failure to make clear that the contours do not represent single events but show the affects of all the likely take-offs and landings from the airport, totalling seven.

Government advance factory for Clay Cross

Work will start soon on the construction of a 1,350m² advance factory for the Department of Industry at Pilsley Road, Danesmoor, Clay Cross, Derbyshire.

The premises should be ready by the end of next May 1976.

Inquiries regarding purchase or lease should be made to: Regional Director, Department of Industry, Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES, tel. Nottingham (0602) 46121.

New edition of patents booklet

A new edition of the booklet 'Patents – A Source of Technical Information' has been published.

General revision has been made especially with a view to including all the essential points referred to in the booklet 'Searching British Patent Literature' and the leaflet 'Patent Searches', since these two free publications have been discontinued.

Illustrations of the information at the top of a British Patent Specification and of a Patent Office file list have been included.

The booklet includes the usual section on other sources of information about patents and searching.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
21 November 1975		
1,355,127	International Standard Electric Corporation	Air navigation systems
1,366,154	International Standard Electric Corporation	Runway traffic surveillance device
1,367,336	International Standard Electric Corporation	Surveillance doppler radars
1,282,692	TI (Group Services) Ltd.	Pneumatic gauging equipment
1,367,886	TI (Group Services) Ltd.	Measuring apparatus
1,400,253	TI (Group Services) Ltd.	Gauging dimensions
1,335,190	The Shoe and Allied Trades Research Association	Improvements in shoe making
1,352,705	The Shoe and Allied Trades Research Association	Improvements in shoe making
1,170,286	Stryker Corporation	Cushion structure
1,252,349	Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Colour photographic material
1,305,432	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to semiconductor devices
1,308,288	ITT Industries Inc.	Semiconductor devices
1,314,093	AEG – Telefunken Kablewerke Aktiengesellschaft Rheydt	Die tool
1,330,429	Licentia Patent Verwaltungs – GmbH	Area-contact element for a fuel cell electrode
27 November 1975		
1,207,154	Louis William Sanderson	Improvements in apparatus for collecting from the surface of a body of liquid another liquid or substance floating thereon
1,292,579	Louis William Sanderson	Improvements in or relating to safety devices for passenger-carrying vehicles
1,296,532	Louis William Sanderson	Improvements in apparatus for collecting from the surface of one liquid another liquid or substance floating thereon
1,269,661	Coal Industry (Patents) Ltd.	Thermoplastic composition
1,361,614	Coal Industry (Patents) Ltd.	Plastics compositions
1,309,710	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Push button units
1,355,803	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Road traffic information communication system
1,395,479	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Push button switch
1,241,722	Fairbairn Lawson Ltd.	Valved sacks
1,319,697	Sant' Andrea Novara Officine Meccaniche E. Fonderie S.p.A.	Improvements in or relating to rubbing gear
1,333,708	George Chadwick	Improvements relating to an anti-vibration mounting
1,341,378	The Shoe and Allied Trade Research Association	Stabilising polyurethane articles
1,341,672	BBC Brown Boverie formerly known as Brown Boverie and Co. Ltd.	Improvements relating to low-liquid volume power circuit breakers
1,359,665	Hans Viessmann	Improvements in or relating to a heat-exchanging apparatus
1,381,793	William Carlton Kinard	Ball holder
1,397,789	The Post Office	Improvements in or relating to electrical networks
28 November 1975		
1,222,071	Agfa-Gevaert (formerly known as Gevaert-Agfa N.V.)	Light sensitive photographic material
1,278,775	Agfa-Gevaert (formerly known as Gevaert-Agfa N.V.)	Light sensitive photographic material
1,292,462	Agfa-Gevaert (formerly known as Gevaert-Agfa N.V.)	Benzoyl acetamide colour couplers and their use in colour photography
1,329,271	Agfa-Gevaert (formerly known as Gevaert-Agfa N.V.)	Spectral sensitisation of silver halide Lippmann-emulsions
1,335,964	Agfa-Gevaert (formerly known as Gevaert-Agfa N.V.)	Spectral sensitisation of light sensitive silver halide emulsions
1,335,965	Agfa-Gevaert (formerly known as Gevaert-Agfa N.V.)	Spectrally sensitised silver halide emulsions
1,373,494	Agfa-Gevaert (formerly known as Gevaert-Agfa N.V.)	Silver complex diffusion transfer process
1,388,684	Agfa-Gevaert (formerly known as Gevaert-Agfa N.V.)	Coloured sheet material suitable as photographic light filters and leader films
1,378,517	Agfa-Gevaert	Spectral sensitization of direct positive silver halide emulsions
1,392,433	Agfa-Gevaert (formerly known as Gevaert-Agfa N.V.)	Photographic diffusion transfer methods and recording materials
1,023,334	Hitachi Ltd.	Shadow mask type colour picture tubes
1,158,468	Hitachi Ltd.	Colour picture tubes
1,182,459	Hitachi Ltd.	Method of electronic image conversion
1,192,973	Hitachi Ltd.	Rotating anode X-ray tube with magnetic damper
1,222,019	Hitachi Ltd.	Electron gun assembly for colour picture tube
1,258,212	Hitachi Ltd.	A method of manufacturing a magnetron anode
1,299,667	Hitachi Ltd.	Memory cores having rectangular hysteresis loop characteristics and method of manufacturing the same
1,310,200	Hitachi Ltd.	Semi-conductor target image pickup tube
1,323,370	Hitachi Ltd.	A method of manufacturing an article having a cylindrical peripheral wall and integral thin-walled portions inwardly thereof
1,327,611	Hitachi Ltd.	Post-deflection acceleration type colour picture tube
1,359,922	Hitachi Ltd.	Semi-conductor target image pickup tube for colour camera of single valve type
1,375,149	Hitachi Ltd.	Glass cleaning composition
1,376,114	Hitachi Ltd.	Photoresist layer
1,378,990	Hitachi Ltd.	Improvement in luminescent screen assemblies for post-deflection focusing type colour picture tubes
1,382,865	Hitachi Ltd.	Method of making photo-conductive film
1,009,686	Milford-Astor Ltd.	Improvements in printing units for use with packaging machines
1,397,386	Radyne Ltd.	High frequency welding and cutting tool

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

Aircraft noise abatement techniques demonstrated

A demonstration was held on 10 December of the research work in progress on the two-segment approach technique for aircraft noise abatement at the Royal Aircraft Establishment of the Ministry of Defence (Procurement Executive), Bedford. A party of MPs and local environmental groups attended at the joint invitation of the Departments of Trade and Industry.

Investigations have been continuing both here and in the United States into improved landing approach procedures, and one procedure which has received much publicity of late is the use of a two-segment glide-slope.

This involves making a steeper than usual approach during the initial stage of descent with a transition to the more normal slope at a point relatively close to the airport. The effect is thus to keep aircraft at greater altitude for longer than would normally be the case with a consequent reduction in noise on the ground.

Before the technique can be recommended for use in the UK, it is essential to show that it can be used under low visibility conditions with no reduction of safety. A major aim of the present programme, which is sponsored by DoI, is to assess a technique using an avionic guidance system integrated with the autopilot and compatible with autolanding procedures. Noise measurements will be made under the flight path for comparison with theoretical estimates.

An experimental system now being tested in a BAC 111 research aircraft of the RAE includes a two-segment computer designed and built by Smiths Aviation Division. This takes data from the airfield distance measuring equipment and the aircraft altimeter, computes errors of the flight path from the desired two-segment profile and provides information direct to the pilot or to the autopilot. As part of the work, a few experimental flights will be made into civil airports to expose problems arising in a complex Air Traffic Control environment.

This programme was fully explained to the visitors, who were also able to judge the benefits for themselves from an appropriate spot some five miles out from touchdown, below both conventional and two-segment approaches.

Parallel studies are being made by UK aircraft and avionics manufacturers of the costs of installing the necessary equipment, including the necessary aircraft type re-certification. When all these studies are complete, it will be possible to judge the community benefits which may accrue from implementing the two-segment approach procedure and balance these against the disadvantages. It will then also be possible to put this technique properly into perspective in the much wider total approach being made in the UK to reducing the aircraft noise nuisance which includes the examination of other operational techniques as well as research and development in the fields of airframes, equipment and, of course, of aero-engines.

Long range helicopters for search and rescue from Aberdeen

The Department of Trade has authorised the placing of a further contract with British Airways Helicopters Ltd. for the provision of a long range helicopter search and rescue service off the North East coast of Scotland for the period from 1 January 1976 to 31 December 1977, by which time it is hoped the RAF plans to deploy Sea King helicopters in the area will have come into effect.

The new contract will enable the existing arrangements at Dyce Airport Aberdeen for civil marine and rescue work beyond the operational range of the existing Service short range quick response search and rescue helicopters to continue.

The helicopters will continue to come under the operational control of the Rescue Co-ordination Centre at Pitreavie (Edinburgh) when engaged on civil marine search and rescue at the request of HM Coastguard which is the authority responsible for the co-ordination of search and rescue incidents at sea.

The operational range of the service is 150 nautical miles with a ¾ hour hover period at extreme range.

British Airways Helicopters Ltd. has been providing a similar service from Aberdeen since November 1971. The new contract will ensure a continuity of service. To date, 59 rescue sorties have been flown and 85 persons have been brought ashore.

Lt. Cdr J. A. Douglas MBE RN (Retd). Chief Inspector HM Coastguard represented the Department of Trade at a handing over ceremony to mark the award.

BTA appointments

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, has appointed Lord Garnock and Illtyd Harrington to be members of the British Tourist Authority for two years from 1 January 1976.

Civil Aviation Authority appointment

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, has appointed J. C. Williamson as a part-time Member of the Civil Aviation Authority from 1 December in succession to Ian MacDonald.

Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping at the Department of Trade, checks the reading on a decibel meter at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Bedford. He was attending a demonstration of research work on two-segment approach technique for aircraft noise abatement.

Dennis Nottage, of the Companies Registration Office, demonstrates a motorised index reader on trial at the CRO office in City Road, London. He has a willing audience because the party of Dutchmen in the picture came to Britain wanting to learn more about the CRO's microfilming project after reading an article in *Trade and Industry*. Mr. Nottage is in charge of the CRO's dispersal to Cardiff and the associated massive microfilming project at Eastcote to enable parallel reading rooms to be maintained in London and Cardiff. The Dutch visitors – representatives of chambers of commerce – visited Eastcote to see the microfilming in progress.

Marine pilotage – Government to implement committee's recommendations on modernising system

The recommendations of a committee on marine pilotage for modernising and improving the pilots organisation around the coast will be implemented as soon as possible. This was stated by Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, in a written answer in the House of Commons on 12 December.

At the same time he circulated details of the Government's policy in a statement on the subject to interested organisations.

John Ovenden (Gravesend) asked the Secretary of State if he would be introducing legislation to implement the recommendations of the Steering Committee on Pilotage in its unanimous report.

Mr. Shore replied: 'It is unlikely that legislative time can be found for a Bill on Pilotage this session. The Government does, however, attach importance to the pilotage system being in accord with modern requirements; in general accepts the recommendations of the Steering Committee, and subject to further discussion with interested parties hopes to be able to implement them as soon as possible. They will contribute to safety in changing conditions, improve the organisation of the system and provide for fair treatment of pilots.

'Further details are given in a policy statement, copies of which are being circulated to interested parties as well as being placed in the Vote Office and Printed Paper Office and in the libraries of both Houses.'

The recommendations of the Steering Committee on Pilotage, were published in the report 'Marine pilotage in the United Kingdom' 1974, HMSO, £1.20.

It contained 29 recommendations dealing with pilots' relationships and remuneration, their qualifications, training and mobility, compulsory pilotage, pilotage certificates and nationality, assistance to the pilot, pilotage dues and future organisation both at the ports and centrally including the future role of Trinity House, as well as a number of other issues.

The main recommendations were:

Compulsory Pilotage

The existing requirements for compulsory pilotage, some areas being subject to it while others are not, are anachronistic. In the light of present day risks, the Committee recommends that as a general principle and subject to a number of local exemptions, pilotage should be compulsory. Exemptions could include small vessels which can safely navigate in the area, vessels under the control of experienced masters and chief officers, HM ships, ferry boats plying within the limits of the port authority and ships of less than 50 gross tons.

Central Pilotage Board

The establishment of a Central Pilotage Board is recommended, to deal with questions which concern all pilotage districts and to advise the Secretary of State on pilotage matters. The Board, which would be appointed by the Secretary of State, would include shipowners, pilots, port operators and independent members with a nautical, financial or administrative background. It would be required to consult a special committee on Scottish interests on matters concerning pilotage in Scotland; consideration is also being given to suitable arrangements for consulting Welsh interests.

Remuneration

There were differences of view in the Committee on whether pilots should retain their present system of self-employment or adopt a salaried scheme. The Committee decided against making a change but thought that the new legislation should not preclude employment on salaried basis. It also recommended that a Central Board should seek to secure equitable staffing and remuneration and that there should be arrangements to help compensate pilots for temporary loss of earnings due to circumstances outside their control.

Trinity House, London

The report of the Committee pays tribute to the services which Trinity House have give to pilotage in the UK. They would cease to be a pilotage authority for larger ports, but would continue to provide a source of independent navigational advice at local and national level.

Copies of the policy statement are available from the Department of Trade, Marine Library, Marine Division, Sunley House, 90/93 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP.

Part of the propeller shaft drive for a ship, a 28-ft long hollow-bored tailshaft, is machined on a new heavy duty lathe installed by Park Webb Ltd., Wigan, Lancashire. The bored shaft will accommodate the mechanism for a variable pitch propeller. Commissioning of the new lathe matches the firm's machining size capability to that of its forging capacity. The maximum swing over bed on the lathe is 63 in and its introduction will allow the machining of components with large flange diameters. The company – one of Europe's leading suppliers of steel forgings – specialises in forgings for the marine, chemical, coal and electrical industries. It also supplies a wide range of forgings to the iron and steel industries, including hot mill rolls of all profiles and complexities for ferrous and non-ferrous mills.

Eighteen more agreements free from restrictive practices action

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has given directions to the Director General of Fair Trading. under Section 9(2) of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1968, discharging him from taking proceedings in the Restrictive Practices Court in respect of the 18 agreements listed below.

Number on the register	Parties
1283	The British Paper and Board Industry Federation, the National Association of Paper Merchants, the British Paper Bag Federation and the British Paper Box Federation.
3550	The Spray Contracts Technical Committee.
3676	WHD Seed Growers Ltd.
3726	British Leyland Motor Corporation Ltd., Rockwell-Standard Ltd. and the Maudsley Motor Company Ltd.
3745	Dunbee-Combex-Marx Ltd. and Sharna Ware (MFG) Ltd.
3748	The Scottish Potato Trade Association.
3749	The Association of Musical Instrument Industries.
3805	The British Wool Confederation and the Worsted Spinners Federation.
2854	The Ship and Boat Builders National Federation.
3856	FMC (Meat) Ltd. and Bacon Curers.
3763	The UK Egg Producers Association.
3162	The National Association of Agricultural Contractors.
3824	The Glass Manufacturers Federation.
3837	A & O International and Sandcliffe Ltd.
3828	Trademarkets Management Ltd.
3008	PGMA (BOB) Ltd.
3789	Chloride Alcad Ltd. and Joseph Lucas (Batteries) Ltd.
3790	Chloride Alcad Ltd. and Joseph Lucas (Batteries) Ltd.

Amalgamated Industrials and Herbert Morris

The proposed acquisition by Amalgamated Industrials Ltd. of Herbert Morris Ltd. is to be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for investigation and report under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973, Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has decided. As it also appears that a merger situation qualifying for investigation under the Act may already exist between Amalgamated Industrials Ltd. and Herbert Morris Ltd., the Monopolies and Mergers Commission is also being asked to investigate and report on this under the terms of the reference. The Commission is being required to make its report within five months.

The decision to make a reference to the Commission does not in any way prejudge the question whether or not the merger concerned is contrary to the public interest. It is for the Commission to report on this after investigation.

Prices and margins in poultry distribution

The development of frozen poultry has been responsible for an enormous expansion in output and consumption – more than tenfold over the past 20 years – and at what are by any standards very modest prices. This is the main conclusion of the Price Commission's report* on prices and margins in poultry distribution published on 11 December 1975.

The report notes that there are marked differences between meat and poultry in methods of production and marketing as well as pricing policies.

The bulk of the trade is now in frozen poultry which is produced for the most part by a few large producers who have developed highly integrated methods from the rearing of breeding stock to the distribution of the product to retailers.

Supermarkets and grocers are the main retail outlets for frozen poultry. Fresh poultry which constitutes a relatively small part of the total trade is mostly distributed by butchers or specialist fishmonger/poulterers.

Prices

Over the period 1971-1974, the increase in retail poultry prices (61 per cent) was less than carcase meat (78 per cent) or all foods (69 per cent). Retail prices of frozen chicken remained stable in 1971 and 1972 at about 18p a lb. By the end of 1973 the retail price had risen to reach 26p a lb, reflecting both a sharp increase in costs – notably of feedstuffs – and greatly increased demand. Although prices tended to stabilise in 1974, they have since begun to rise and by September 1975 had reached, typically, about 30p a lb.

Prices of fresh or chilled chickens are slightly higher – 3p or 4p a lb – but they show a similar trend. The same is true of frozen turkeys, but fresh turkey prices tend to be more volatile.

Profit margins

For frozen poultry, as for groceries, the pricing policy of supermarkets and grocers is to apply a mark-up to buying price. As a result, distributors' gross profit margins show remarkable stability. Fresh poultry, distributed through the same channels as carcase meat, is priced in much the same way as meat.

For frozen chicken, retail grocers' gross profit margins are about 18 per cent compared with a typical grocery gross profit margin of about 20 per cent. It is not possible to isolate net profits on poultry – whether frozen or fresh – since it is only one item in a much wider inventory. But the size of the percentage gross profit margin suggests that net profits cannot be other than reasonable.

Producers

The pricing policy of distributors means that by far the larger impact of fluctuations in the overall profitability of the trade falls upon the producer, who is largely dependent on the state of the market at the time of sale for the price he gets.

If demand increases, as in 1972 and 1973, the producer benefits. But if demand falls and prices stabilise or fall, as in 1974, it is the producer who has to adjust his selling price.

In the four years studied, net profits of chicken producers rose from less than 0.5 per cent in 1971 to 7 per cent in 1973 and then fell back to show a loss of 6 per cent in 1974, when falling demand was associated with steeply rising costs.

The report comments that profits have probably recovered in 1975 with rising prices and rising consumption.

* Prices and Margins in Poultry Distribution. Price Commission Report No. 11 (HMSO 55p).

Origin marking requirements for prepacked bacon

Prepacked uncooked bacon joints supplied under a UK name or mark, although not of UK origin, will be permitted to be marked with the word 'imported' as an alternative to an indication of the country of origin from 1 April 1976. This will be the effect of directions to be made under the Trade Descriptions Act 1972 by Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

In order to allow time for distributors to comply with the modified requirements, the Secretary of State has already made Directions extending until 1 April 1976 the temporary exemption of prepacked bacon, other than uncooked sliced bacon, from the requirements of the 1972 Act. These Directions, and those referred to above, will not apply to canned or bottled bacon.

From 1 April 1976 all prepacked cooked bacon will have to comply fully with the requirements of the 1972 Act, while all forms of prepacked uncooked bacon from other countries, other than canned or bottled bacon, will have to be marked either 'imported' or with an indication of the country of origin. if supplied under a United Kingdom name or mark.

Ship's stores and aircraft stores

The Food Subsidies (Exports) (Amendment) Order 1975 was laid before Parliament on 10 December 1975 by Mrs. Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection. The Order comes into force on 1 January 1976 and provides that bread, cheese, tea and household flour supplied, from that date, as ship's stores and aircraft stores shall not be subject to refund of subsidy.

The remaining subsidised foods, milk and butter, are subject to separate arrangements which already permit their supply as ship's and aircraft stores without repayment of subsidy.

Price Commission interventions during November

During November the Price Commission rejected 13 notifications of price increases from manufacturing and service companies in Categories I and II. In another 14 cases the companies concerned withdrew their notifications of intended increases and in 58 cases the extent of the increases was reduced by the Commission. See lists below.

Since the beginning of Stage 4 on 20 December 1974, the Commission have rejected a total of 132 notifications and modified 807. Two hundred and sixty-six notifications were withdrawn.

During November, following discussions with the Price Commission, 26 distributors in Category II agreed to make price reductions amounting to £7.06 million in order to eliminate excess gross or net profits as revealed in their periodic returns.

Following inspection of records kept by enterprises in Category III, the Commission's Regional Offices secured the agreement of 101 distributors, 29 manufacturers, 6 service enterprises, 12 professional enterprises and three construction enterprises to make price reductions amounting to £3.91 million in order to eliminate excess gross or net profits. In addition, the Regional Offices secured a total of 68 individual voluntary price reductions following investigation of complaints about price increases.

Note

The Price Commission may intervene to reject or modify notifications submitted by Category I and II enterprises at any time during or after the 28-day period which must elapse before the increase can be implemented.

Announcements about price increases where the Price Commission has not intervened are the responsibility of the company imposing the increase.

Rejections

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category II		
Civil Aviation Authority	Heathrow Airport telephone charges	133.70
Compair Ltd. and subsidiaries	Air compressors and related products	4.11
J. Compton Sons and Webb Ltd.	Standard uniforms	8.37
	Uniform garments	5.50
Desmo Ltd.	Motor accessories	7.98
The Ever Ready Co. (GB) Ltd. and Mandaw Products Ltd.	Dry (primary) batteries and flashlight cases	10.26
Lankro Chemicals Ltd.	Dalapon	19.08
D. Meredew Ltd.	Domestic, bedroom, living room upholstery and kitchen furniture	7.50
Morris-Gloucester Carpets Ltd.	Carpets	5.20
E. Nicklin and Sons Ltd.	Forgings	34.59
	Chainwheels sets to trade customers	19.48
	Chainwheel sets to cycle manufacturers	17.60
Volex Electrical Products Ltd.	Electrical cables	4.51
John Williams of Cardiff Ltd.	NI-Resist iron castings	11.20
John Williams of Cardiff Ltd. (Foundry Divn.)	NI-Resist iron castings	11.20

Withdrawals

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
The Delta Metal Co. Ltd.	Water fittings, brass and plastic	1 00
Granada Motorway Services Ltd.	Catering services at motorway service areas	2.59
Home Insulation Ltd.	Double glazing	6.62
ICI Ltd.	Vinyl chloride monomer	Not specified
Murex Positioning Equipment Ltd.	Welding heads, positioners, roller beds, rambooms, power sources, accessories	10.47
Category II		
CCL Systems Ltd.	Midspan connectors	20.73
Crane Ltd.	Pumps	5.00
Crosby Kitchens Ltd.	Kitchen units	11.00
Gomme Holdings Ltd.	Domestic furniture and wooden gas fire cases	4.89
F. H. Lloyd and Co. Ltd.	Steel castings	4.87
J. Mann and Son Ltd.	Eggine power packs	2.18
Oates Ltd.	Wood tool handles and similar related products	Not specified
Ozalid Group Holdings Ltd.	Electrophotographic paper	10.00
Westerns Laundries Ltd.	Laundering	9.09

Modifications

Company	Product	% increase	% reduction sought (percentage points)
Category I			
BP Oil Ltd.	Refined petroleum products	27.84	1.44
Burmah-Castrol Ltd.	Refined petroleum products	19.60	1.51
Cape Insulation Ltd.	Rocksil products	13.24	0.59
Chloride Automotive Batteries Ltd.	Rechargeable lead acid batteries:		
	Initial equipment	14.50	0.35
	Replacements	7.00	3.64
Conoco Ltd.	Refined petroleum products	33.48	11.29
The Glacier Metal Co. Ltd.	Bearings	3.80	0.34
Granley Security Group Ltd.	Hiring and maintenance service and alarm systems	20.59	2.89
Gulf Oil GB Ltd.	Refined petroleum products	26.32	1.00
ICI Ltd.	Propathene	22.78	9.85
	Vinyl chloride monomer	6.07	2.40
R. A. Lister and Co. Ltd.	Diesel engines, generator sets spare parts	10.40	0.43
Mobil Oil Co. Ltd.	Refined petroleum products	36.27	7.11
Monsanto Ltd.	Acrylonitrile	12.97	0.06
Pauls and Sanders Ltd.	Granular malt	4.74	0.08
F. A. Power Ltd.	Bright steel	8.21	0.27
RHM Bakeries Ltd.	Bread	6.91	0.72
Radiation Gas Fires Ltd.	Gas fires and related spare parts	5.88	2.91
Rank Audio Visual Ltd.	Hi-Fi equipment	9.28	0.04
Reckitt and Colman Ltd.	'Bonomint' and 'Brooklax'	9.08	0.01
Rubery Owen Conveyancer Ltd.	Fork trucks	6.36	0.36
Shell UK Ltd.	Refined petroleum products	23.23	0.86
TI Sunhouse Ltd.	Electric fires and related spares	9.12	0.41
Tate and Lyle Transport Ltd.	Road haulage contracting	5.09	0.04
Total Oil (GB) Ltd.	Refined petroleum products	32.54	5.76
Category II			
Edgar Allen Tools Ltd.	Engineering cutting tools and boring tools	6.92	0.17
Allweather Evode Paints Ltd.	Paints	11.07	0.06
The APV Co. Ltd.	Process plant and equipment	7.00	0.24
Bestobell Paints Ltd.	Industrial and decorative retail paints and trade paints	5.47	0.01
British Rolling Mills Ltd.	Bright steel bars	14.76	1.62
Carron Co. (Holdings) Ltd.	Polystyrene panels	19.49	2.67
Castle Laundry (Winton Bournemouth) Ltd.	Laundry and dry cleaning	3.39	0.90
Chesebrough – Ponds Ltd.	Selected products	10.82	0.31
Crane Ltd.	Pumps	13.90	4.25
Durham Chemicals Ltd.	Zinc oxide	4.25	0.22
General Foods Ltd.	Soluble coffee products	26.40	2.00
Hiatt and Co. Ltd.	Lead headed wall nails, plastic cable clips, police equipment, etc.	2.80	0.02

Have you a good export picture?

Each week *Trade and Industry* publishes pictures illustrating Britain's export business. Companies with export successes are invited to send in the story with a photograph showing the goods in manufacture, ready for despatch, or, preferably, on arrival overseas. The story must, of course, reach us while it is still news.

Send your export photographs to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Company	Product	% increase sought	% reduction made (percentage points)
Wm. Jackson and Son Ltd. (Manufacturing Divn.)	Bread	5.20	0.62
Lankro Chemicals Ltd.	Dalapon	5.11	0.96
W. L. Miller and Sons Ltd.	Sausages, pies, cooked meats	5.65	0.06
Paxmans Ltd.	Laundry and drying cleaning	3.12	0.63
Potato and Allied Services Ltd.	Frozen potato chips	75.61	0.16
Reads Ltd.	Metal containers (beer and beverage cans)	5.04	0.35
	Metal containers (sanitary cans)	2.49	0.11
Robertson (Bakers) Ltd.	Bread	13.27	1.06
Royal Albert Laundry Ltd.	Laundry and dry cleaning	5.54	0.74
Sandoz Products Ltd.	Basle dyestuffs Groups 1 and 2	20.29	0.44
	Clayton and manufactured colour mixtures	20.04	0.96
Sangamo Weston Ltd.	Single phase, polyphase, and prepayment electricity meters	5.10	0.30
F. and G. Smith Ltd. and Crisp Malting Ltd.	Malt	3.51	0.04
Smiths Food Group Ltd.	Savoury snacks	7.32	0.04
Solent Laundry Ltd.	Laundry and dry cleaning	4.95	1.33
Swintex Ltd.	Rubber and plastics goods	9.03	0.89
John Thompson and Sons Ltd.	Animal feedingstuffs	2.30	0.03
Tomkinsons Ltd.	Carpets:		
	Royal Gobelin	21.80	14.30
	Kleitos 'A'	9.90	2.21
Tungstone Products Ltd.	Plante cells	7.34	1.01
Turner Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Gear boxes and transmission parts	4.22	0.02
Vaux Breweries Ltd.	Beers, spirits, wines, food, cigarettes and tobacco	1.95	0.13
Wm. Wadsworth and Sons Ltd.	Inspection and servicing of lift installations	15.67	1.24

Do you use statistics?

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) prepares a wide range of reliable and detailed figures on the United Kingdom. It is usually worth checking to see if what you want is available from them. You can see many government statistical publications at your local public library, buy them from HMSO or refer to the comprehensive collection held at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4N 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368).

A free pamphlet, *Government Statistics – a brief guide to sources*, gives up-to-date contact points in Departments for further information. You can obtain copies from regional offices of the Department of Industry or by writing to the Central Statistical Office Press and Information Service, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ.

Insurance Companies Act 1974: authorisations and revocations

The following authorisations to carry on insurance business in Great Britain were issued by the Secretary of State for Trade under Section 3 (1) of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 during the period 1 November to 30 November 1975.

Name of insurer, registered office or address in Great Britain	Country of incorporation if outside Great Britain	Date of authorisation	Class or classes of insurance business for which authorisation was issued
*Hambro Life Annuities Assurance Ltd. 51 Bishopsgate London EC2	—	14.11.75	OLT
*Hambro Life Pensions Assurance Ltd. 51 Bishopsgate London EC2	—	14.11.75	OLT
Incogen Ltd. 5th Floor 14 Fenchurch Avenue London EC3M 5BS	—	13.11.75	PL, PROP

The following authorisations to carry on insurance business in Great Britain were revoked by the Secretary of State for Trade under Section 9 of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 during the period 1 November to 30 November 1975.

Name of insurer, registered office or address in Great Britain	Country of incorporation if outside Great Britain	Date of revocation	Class or classes of insurance business for which authorisation was revoked
†Lincolnshire Steam Trawlers' Mutual Insurance and Protecting Co. Ltd. c/o Messrs. Hodgson, Harris and Co. 27 Osborne Street Grimsby DN31 1NU	—	26.11.75	MAT
†Nelson and District Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Society c/o Messrs. T. M. Threlfall and Murfith Barclays Bank Buildings Carr Road Nelson Lancashire BB9 7JP	—	24.11.75	PROP
†Todmorden and District Tradesmen's Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Society c/o Messrs. W. Garsed and Co. 36 Clare Road Halifax HX1 2HX	—	25.11.75	PROP

* Permitted only to insure either a limited class of persons or a limited category of risks of the class.
† Was permitted only to insure either a limited class of persons or a limited category of risks of the class.

Classes of business:
I Industrial assurance business
LIAB Liability insurance business
MAT Marine, aviation and transport insurance business
MV Motor vehicle insurance business
OLT Ordinary long-term insurance business
PL Pecuniary loss insurance business
PA Personal Accident insurance business
PROP Property insurance business

'Counter-inflation begins to bite'

Opening a new Consumer Advice Centre in Hull on 11 December, Alan Williams, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection said:

'This new Consumer Advice Centre is a valuable addition to the network of such centres being established around the country. At a time of rising prices CACs have an obvious importance among the many measures that the Government is taking to beat inflation.

'More than 2 million workers have now shown their support for the Government's counter-inflation policy by negotiating pay settlements within the £6 limit. They are made up of the strong, who have the muscle to ask for more, as well as the groups who have less power to exert. And there is a clear deceleration in the rate of inflation: small beginnings, but for a great prize. Nobody in Government has ever pretended that you can wish away the hang-over effects of past inflationary pressure. That is what forces up the current inflation rate and the break is inevitably slow to come. But the Government is determined to bring it closer by introducing the Selective Price Restraint Scheme, which will turn the decline in cost increase to good account by channelling it into the prices of a range of goods of importance in the family budget.

'Now it is essential for the Government and all the people to keep our resolve. It would be intolerable to betray those 2 million and their families who have already freely lent their effort to the fight. There can be no sympathy for self-seekers who try to grab more for themselves. Inflation is something we beat together – or not at all.'

Rail cuts and the consumer: a time to decide

Consumers must be protected when essential transport cuts are made, Robert Maclennan, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection said on 4 December.

Speaking at a dinner given by the Transport Users' Consultative Committee for the North Western Area, Mr. Maclennan continued:

'This is an important time for the consumer movement, one in which it will need all the strength and drive that it has accumulated over the years. The present economic crisis and the battle against inflation are bringing us face to face with the need to look at how we are spending our money as a nation. Our resources are not unlimited: our desires may be so, but we cannot afford to fulfil them all at once. We have to decide what is worth paying for and what, at least for the time being, is not; and – no less important – we need to decide who shall pay for it. We have, and need, a first-class communications system in our railways and this is something we all wish to preserve. But we shall not neecessarily do this by indiscriminately pouring public money into the system without pinpointing the areas of greatest need.

'Not every rail service can – or should – be made to survive purely on the fares it gets from its passengers; these are services vital to the needs but beyond the means of whole communities and it would be a shortsighted Government that did not take such factors into account. But, as the Secretary of State for the Environment pointed out recently, not every subsidy has a socially progressive effect; can we, for instance, really afford, at present, the luxury of heavily-subsidised commuter services through well-to-do areas – services subsidised with money that might be better allocated to those more vulnerable to the effects of inflation? Might we, for instance, be doing more to help the elderly, who are often isolated by restricted means, to travel by rail? A concessionary fare has recently been introduced by British Rail; it will be interesting to see how it has worked in its first year of operation.

'Questions such as this can obviously not be answered by a simple yes or no applied to all services in all circumstances. But they do have to be asked and they will have to be answered in the coming months in all parts of the country. Changes and economies are going to have to be made and some of them, inevitably, are going to hurt.

'In every case it will be essential to find a just solution; economy and efficiency are vital for everybody's sake in the long run. But we must also see to it that the interests of the travelling consumer are adequately safeguarded in the process. Here the TUCCs will have a key part to play. I know that you are already in touch with British Rail about the cuts in services that they are going to have to decide on in the next few months and that you have registered your concern with them and with the Minister for Transport. I am confident that, in considering the proposals and in discussion with British Rail, you will show that staunch defence of the consumer interest is perfectly compatible with – indeed an essential part of – a responsible and farsighted attitude to public expenditure.'

R & D by Department of Energy in 1975–76

The Department of Energy expects to spend £34.6 million (at January 1975 prices) on research and development in the year ending April 1976, compared with an expenditure of £20.3 million in the previous year.

This is shown in the 1974-75 edition of the Department of Energy's report on research and development published on 9 December. Of the £20.3 million spent in 1974-75, £1.17 million went in direct Department of Energy spending on research and development, and £19.13 million on research and development conducted by outside bodies on the Department's behalf.

Proposal to publish fuel consumption of new cars

A proposal that the fuel consumption of new cars be tested and published is being considered by bodies representing manufacturers, distributors and consumers. The scheme would cover all new cars sold from 1 January 1977.

This was announced on 11 December by Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy in reply to a Parliamentary Question from James Dempsey (Coatbridge and Airdrie). Mr. Benn said:

'After consultation between our respective Departments my right hon Friend the Secretary of State for Industry is now issuing a consultative document for consideration by bodies representing manufacturers, distributors and consumers.

'This proposes a scheme covering all new cars sold as from 1 January 1977, with the necessary testing to be completed during the intervening year in accordance with a specification annexed to the document.

'I am placing a copy of the consultative document in the Library.'

The Department of Energy, the Department of Industry, the Department of Environment and the Office of Fair Trading have jointly worked out a scheme based on one devised on an international basis by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). It is expected the European Council will adopt the scheme in the near future. The French Government has already decided to implement the ECE scheme for new cars sold in France after 1 April 1976.

Legislation to introduce the scheme in the UK is to be presented to Parliament in the present session. The scheme is to apply to all models of new light passenger cars offered for sale in the United Kingdom, whether of British or foreign manufacture. Each model will be required to be subjected to two separate tests; a standard cycle test to simulate urban driving conditions; and a constant speed test at 90 kph (to simulate open road driving). The figures obtained from both tests are to be quoted.

The Government will publish lists of test results at regular intervals. This will make the direct comparison of the fuel consumption of different models easier.

Manufacturers and distributors will be required to publish the figures obtained under the scheme in promotional literature. In addition, as a means of keeping motorists aware of the potential of fuel consumption of their cars, it is proposed that the test data should be included in the Owners Handbook or other document issued with vehicle.

The scheme is to be introduced on the basis of self-certification by the motor industry, although the Government will retain the right to supervise testing and carry out check tests. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders have requested one year's notice of the introduction of the scheme in order to be able to carry out the heavy programme of testing which is necessary. It is therefore proposed that the scheme should come into effect on 1 January 1977.

'Energy saving: the fuel industries and some large firms'

The Department of Energy has published a booklet* showing what the nationalised fuel industries and three major oil companies, as well as British Steel Corporation and Imperial Chemical Industries' Petrochemicals Division, are doing to save energy. It consists of a series of papers on methods and schemes for energy conservation originally prepared for the Advisory Council on Research and Development for Fuel and Power (ACORD) by the nationalised energy industries (coal, gas, electricity), BP, Shell and Esso – the British Steel Corporation and the Petrochemicals Division of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

The booklet identifies three categories of action:

short-term measures which can be put into effect in a few months, requiring little or no capital expenditure;

medium-term schemes which can contribute to energy saving in two or three years using existing technology; and

long-term developments which could become operative in five years or more.

It says that good housekeeping measures, and the intelligent application of known technology to the use of energy within individual plants, factories or buildings can lead to substantial savings – of between 5 and 10 per cent – in the short term.

The individual papers report a large number of examples of capital schemes, proposed or already being implemented, which promise fuel savings of between 2 and 10 per cent, typically with return of investment in two or three years.

The longer-term outlook quotes an example for ICI in which a large fibre plant expects to reduce services consumption per tonne of product by as much as 35 to 40 per cent at one large plant when rationalisation and plans for increased output are complete next year.

The papers also describe the extensive technical services offered by all the energy-producing industries – gas, coal, electricity and the oil companies – to their customers to help them use their products efficiently and economically.

Domestic users are catered for by a network of advisory centres in each case. The British Gas School of Fuel Management now runs courses on industrial fuel conservation of three types, aimed at top management, at fuel managers and at supervisory and lower management grades. Industrial technical services are staffed by fuel technologists – for example, the National Coal Board employs 80 such men, and the electricity industry maintains 250 engineers to serve 200,000 individual enterprises involving industrial plant of significant size, and another 250 engineers to deal with about 1½ million small firms and commercial organisations. The oil companies can offer a sophisticated technical service to major users, capable of analysing a customer's fuel use in depth. British Petroleum has developed mobile combustion laboratories which are used to investigate problems of fuel oil firing on a diverse range of large and small industrial plant. Esso describes a number of investigations carried out in depth for major customers.

These advisory services are backed by research and development teams, which are working to improve the efficiency of plant and of appliances: the problem remains of getting customers to adopt better devices and more complex instrumentation.

* 'Energy saving: the fuel industries and some large firms' – (Energy Paper No. 5). Available from HMSO and Government bookshops, price £1.85.

Arrangements for storing highly active nuclear waste are satisfactory says Tony Benn

Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, is satisfied with the storage arrangements for highly active nuclear waste. Answering a Parliamentary Question from Geoffrey Dodsworth (South West Hertfordshire), on 9 December Mr. Benn said:

'The highly active waste produced by the reprocessing of irradiated fuel from the civil nuclear power programme, together with a small quantity of waste from overseas reprocessing contracts, is at present stored in liquid form at Windscale in high integrity thick stainless steel tanks, shielded in concrete, which provide protection against both radiation and external damage.

'I am satisfied with these storage arrangements, which are subject to strict requirements as to safety imposed and enforced by the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate of the Health and Safety Executive under the Nuclear Installations Act, 1965.'

The Department of Energy says that, by about 1990, conversion of liquid waste into blocks of inert, insoluble glass should be in progress and over a few years all the accumulated stock should be so converted. These blocks, enclosed in stainless steel, will be stored under water until they can safely be disposed of by one or other of the methods now being studied.

Norway and United Kingdom agree plan to divide Frigg Gas Field

The Governments of the United Kingdom and Norway have reached agreement on the means of dividing up and jointly developing the Frigg gas field.

This was announced on 11 December by Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, in a written Parliamentary answer to Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire), who had asked for a statement on the negotiations with the Norwegian Government.

Mr. Benn said: 'The Permanent Under-Secretary of my Department is today in Oslo to initial a draft Agreement on the joint development of the Frigg gas field which lies across the Continental Shelf boundary line between the UK and Norway.

'This important agreement when signed, will have the distinction of being the first ever international unitisation agreement covering an offshore gas field, and will enable the delivery of both British and Norwegian gas from the field to St. Fergus in Scotland in 1977. It will provide the legal and administrative framework for unitised operations in the gas field and cover such aspects as jurisdiction, inspection, taxation, production and transmission.

'A copy of the Agreement will be laid in due course.'

The Frigg gas field straddles the UK/Norwegian Continental Shelf boundary some 120 miles to the east of Shetlands, and is one of the larger offshore gas fields in the world. It was discovered in 1970 and its extension into the UK sector was proved in 1972.

Deliveries of Frigg gas to British Gas are due to begin in 1977 through a 225 mile, 32-in pipeline to St. Fergus in Scotland.

'Save It' film for industry

A film to promote energy saving in industry – the first film to be produced as part of the 'Save It' campaign – was launched in London on 11 December by Lord Lovell-Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy.

The film – 'Save It – Energy in Industry' – was given its first showing in the Millbank Tower to an audience representing a wide range of industries, organisations and Government Departments, as well as the trade, technical and industrial press.

The 30-minute 16mm colour documentary is aimed specifically at those responsible for taking decisions in companies. It demonstrates three main areas of energy saving:

- Good housekeeping: making more efficient use of existing resources;
- Improving fuel economy: investing in plant or requirement to get more out of less fuel; and
- Energy recovery: re-using energy which is otherwise allowed to go to waste.

Examples are given of energy savings achieved by these methods in nine firms ranging from chain store to nursery and crucible manufacturer to tannery.

The company case studies, filmed on location with commentary by Barry Westwood, are linked by studio discussions led by Robert Kee. The studio guests are Dick Morris, a director of Courtaulds and vice-chairman of the Advisory Council on Energy Conservation's (ACEC) industry sub-group, and Derek Lowther, a director of Fuel Economy Consultants.

Technology News

North Sea oil task for Consub

Consub 1, built by British Aircraft Corporation for undersea inspection, has completed its first task in the North Sea.

The vehicle, equipped with video recording and underwater listening devices, was hired under contract to Occidental Petroleum (UK) Ltd. to inspect sections of their new oil pipeline between the North Sea Piper Field and the Orkney Islands.

Consub 1, operated from the MV *Barracuda* by a BAC team of four, carried out inspection tasks to a depth of 475 ft (145m) in three different areas. The quality of the real time television pictures, which showed the pipeline in considerable detail, confirmed the vehicle's usefulness in tasks of this kind.

The experience gained on this first North Sea oil venture will lead to a number of improvements in the service available from Consub in the future, including, for instance, the introduction of colour television equipment.

Consub 1 is an unmanned, remotely controlled undersea vehicle primarily intended for the inspection of pipelines, cables and underwater structures. It carries video equipment and stereo cameras which give all-round undersea vision. The resulting television pictures are displayed on a console aboard the support vessel and recorded on video tape. Consub 1 is designed to operate down to 2,000 ft (600m) and can work in currents of up to 2½ knots.

BAC Electronic and Space Systems at Bristol, who designed and built Consub 1, hire and operate the vehicle when it is not in service with the user units of the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC). It was designed for the Institute of Geological Sciences under contract to the Department of Industry.

Handbook to bridge the communications gap

Thousands of people engaged in computing – working for computer users, bureaux, and equipment manufacturers – become involved in the complexities of telecommunications. The Post Office staff who provide and maintain the circuits used for carrying computer data find themselves dealing, on a technical level, with people whose technical background may be very different from their own.

The Post Office has done a great deal to bridge the communications gap between the two technologies. In addition to training its own staff who serve computer users, it holds a range of training courses in data communications for computing staff.

They have now produced a handbook of data communications, based on the training course syllabus. The handbook is intended as the reference on data communications for those computer people who need to acquire a knowledge of telecommunications. It covers those subjects which have been found to be most needed by the average student.

Priced at £8.50, the book is published for the Post Office by the National Computing Centre. It can be obtained from technical bookshops or direct from the Post Office at: Data Communications Division (Tmk4..3.1). Freepost, London, EC2B 2TX. The subjects covered are: origins and nature of data communications; telephone and telex systems; communicating information; transmission and modulation systems; data terminals; line control; the communications interface; data errors; concentrators and multiplexors; distributed intelligence; message and packet switching; data transmission services in the UK; and international data communications.

Equipment designed and built at the Laboratory of the Government Chemist for analysing hydrocarbon oils, to check whether the appropriate road fuel duty has been paid to Customs and Excise. A special marker chemical, quinzarin is extracted and purified. Its degree of concentration in the oil is then estimated. The Laboratory is carrying out automatic analysis studies to eliminate manual separation procedures and to make some analytical methods such as colorimetry and gas chromatography automatic.

Conservationist of the year award

The Eutectic and Castolin Institute has now made its awards for the Conservationist of the year. Major General Sir Leonard Atkinson, former Chairman of the Department of Industry's Committee on Terotechnology and Chairman of the panel of judges said: 'Terotechnology is to many people a rather frightening word, but its meaning to industry is simple. It means co-ordinating many ways to improve productive capacity and the quality of output, to make better use of time, and to preserve our metallic resources, our fuel supplies and other natural assets. The basic principle is to study life-cycle costing – in other words the full cost of ownership.'

Eutectic specialise in preventative maintenance welding and they concentrate on replacement parts, such as gears, valves, pumps and shafts. Once they have established the cost of a part and how long it lasts they can then advise on the possibilities of reclamation and repair – basically a question of making the metal last longer.

Winners of this year's award were British Leyland, who submitted 16 applications, particularly on their 30 miles of conveyor tracks at Longbridge.

Bankruptcy records for England and Wales

Details of bankruptcies in England and Wales are maintained in a public search room at Room 901. Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY.

Searches can be made personally or by an agent and a fee of 25p in respect of each bankruptcy inquiry is payable at the time.

Enterprise in electronics

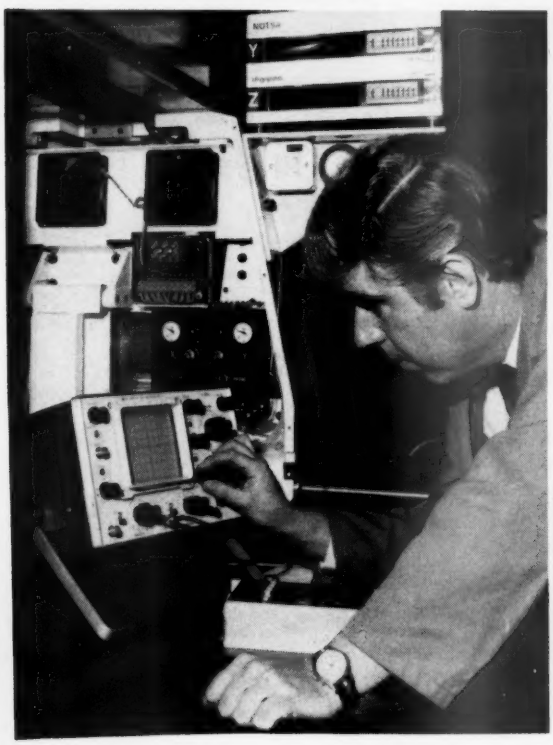
Top: The underwing skin of a British Airways aircraft is examined with an Alcoprobe, an eddy current tester that enables parts of a structure overlaid by others to be accurately tested. The engineer has only to watch indication lights in the probe to detect deterioration. The Alcoprobe will detect structural flaws and give a precise indication of the thickness of non-ferrous metals – a characteristic employed to find a loss of metal through corrosion. Because it also measures conductivity, the instrument will indicate areas in aluminium alloys which have been damaged by high temperature. The instrument was conceived by engineers of British Airways and produced by Inspection Instruments Ltd. of London. Alcoprobe has been recommended by Boeing for the testing of splice plates or underlying structures in its aircraft and the instrument is in regular use by six overseas airlines as well as British Airways.

Bottom: Checking the roundness and the straightness of objects is the purpose of this Talyrond 200 machine, developed by Rank Taylor Hobson, Leicester. The Talyrond is a rotating worktable instrument with a motorised column to allow checks for both straightness and roundness on the same object without having to remove it from the machine. The measuring system gives a readout and a reference computer can be linked to the Talyrond to compare roundness traces on various tests.

Top left: Control room for the EMI Whole Body Scanner, which applies a new x-ray technique by producing detailed pictures of complete cross-sections through the patient. Organs can be examined without the patient having to swallow chemicals or receive injections.

Bottom left: A technician uses an oscilloscope to test an LK Maxi-Check Dimension 4 measuring machine manufactured in Derbyshire by Notsa Engineering Ltd. and the LK Tool Co. Ltd. The Maxi-Check Dimension 4 is a workshop inspection tool providing a three-dimensional inspection and checking facility with instant digital readout.

Right: This Skylark rocket payload towers above equipment in British Aircraft Corporation's spacecraft assembly hall at Bristol. The payload – a joint venture of Mullard Space Science Laboratory and NASA – contains an x-ray telescope to produce an energy level map of x-radiation emitted by a supernova remnant. Data will be returned to earth by a telemetry system developed by Mullard and Birmingham University. Due for launch in April 1976 the rocket will be the 250th to be flown from the Woomera range in Australia.



British technology: on, under and over the sea

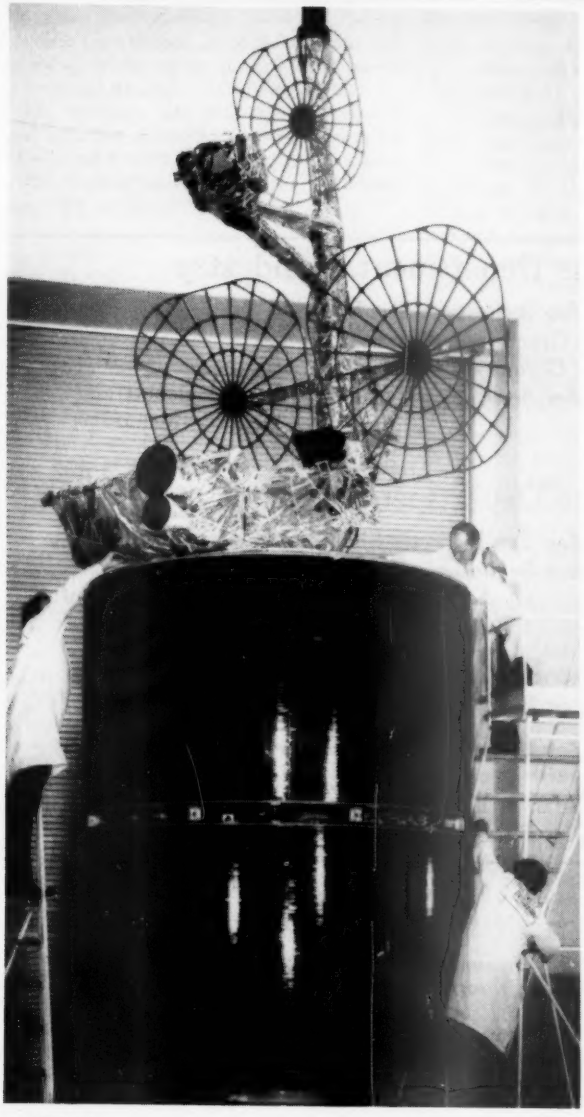
Left: Sea-Mac 1, Britain's first concrete North Sea production platform, now in the final stages of construction at Ardyne Point in the Firth of Clyde. The 413 ft concrete giant and its steel deck will be towed to the Frigg gas field. It is being built by the Anglo-French partnership of McAlpine and Sea Tank.

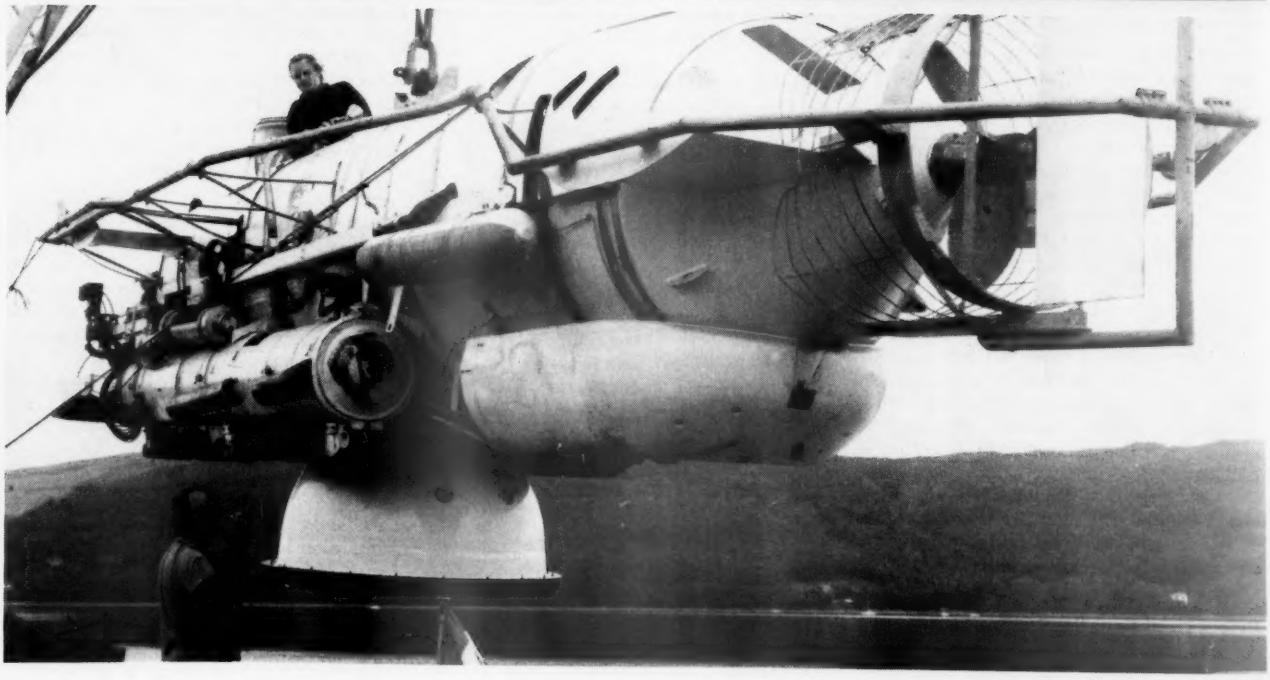
Below: This new Wise hydraulic trailer hoist, which employs a County four-wheel drive tractor, makes the work of launching cruisers and yachts of up to 12 tonnes a 10-minute task. Launching is simply a matter of reversing the trailer down the slipway and releasing the boat when the water is deep enough. The trailer hoist, produced by Wise Handliny Ltd., Keighley, Yorks., from a tractor manufactured by County Commercial Cars Ltd., Fleet, Hampshire, is operated by one man from the tractor seat, using the tractor's external hydraulics.

Facing page
Left: Launched recently from Cape Canaveral, this Intelsat IV-A commercial communications satellite has gone into synchronous earth orbit, 22,300 miles above the Equator. It will handle telephone, data and television transmissions to and from the United States, Europe and West Africa on behalf of the 91 member nations of the Intelsat (International Telecommunications Satellite) organisation. Major sections of the satellite were manufactured by British Aircraft Corporation, including the spun structure, booster adapter, despun components, cable harness and solar arrays.

Right: British technology finds its way into the canals of Venice as this highly sensitive water pollution sensor monitors, from a gondola, suspended solids in the city's 'streets'. The machine, taking spot readings over a length of waterway, is produced by Partech Electronics Ltd., Cornwall.

Bottom: An underwater docking system similar to that used in spacecraft will soon give the crews of submarines sunk at great depths a much better chance of rescue. The bell-shaped 'skirt' seen under this British Vickers submersible – the type used in the North Sea oil industry – was used in a recent series of tests in which two-way transfers of men were made successfully from both the British submarine HMS *Otter*, and her Canadian sister ship *Ojiowa* in conditions of a simulated disaster. The system is being developed by Vickers Shipbuilding group, Barrow-in-Furness.





Parliament

Monday, 8 December

The Price Code

Questions were asked by Mr. Michael Neubert (Havering, Romford), Mr. Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire) and Mr. Tom Arnold (Hazel Grove) on possible amendments to the Price Code.

Mrs. Williams replied: 'It is not my intention to make fundamental changes in the Price Code controls before the end of the current phase of the counter-inflation policy next July. Certain technical amendments will be necessary to ensure that investment relief is available between April and July 1976 and to back up the price restraint scheme.'

Price restraint

Mr. Mike Thomas (Newcastle upon Tyne East), Mr. Giles Shaw (Pudsey) and Mr. Nicholas Scott (Chelsea) asked for a statement from the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection on the subject of voluntary price restraint.

Mrs. Williams said: 'Discussions are proceeding with the CBI, the Retail Consortium and with individual trade associations. I believe the negotiations will succeed because industry and commerce recognise how vital success is, in the battle against inflation; and the need to concentrate the initial benefits of declining costs on important items in the family budget.'

Mr. Cyril D. Townsend Bexley, Bexleyheath) asked if the movement of import prices during the relevant period would not prejudice the selective price restraint scheme.

Mrs. Williams replied: 'The White Paper made it clear that agreement on the Selective Price Restraint Scheme would be "subject to unforeseen increases in the costs of materials". But the expected trends of world demand suggest that this should not be a major problem while the Scheme is operating.'

Mr. John Wakeham (Maldon) asked how the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection proposes to bring the cross-subsidisation of products by manufacturers and retailers, proposed as part of the Selective Price Restraint Scheme, within the terms of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

Mr. Maclennan answered: 'The Selective Price Restraint Scheme is designed to keep down the prices of a range of items of importance in family expenditure and I shall be ready to use my powers under Section 2 of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1968 to approve agreements, made at my request in pursuit of the scheme, which relate exclusively to prices to be charged and whose object is to restrict increases in those prices.

'She has however no power to approve agreements designed to increase prices.'

Prices in nationalised industries

Mr. Norman Lamont (Kingston upon Thames) and Mr. Tim Renton (Mid-Sussex) asked for a statement on plans to restrict prices in the nationalised industries to 5 per cent from February to July 1976.

Mr. Williams answered: 'The Government is discussing with the nationalised industries the contribution they may be able to make to the selective price restraint scheme described in paragraph 33 of the White Paper "The Attack on Inflation" (Cmnd. 6151).'

Retail price index

Mr. Peter Morrison (City of Chester) asked: 'What was the 12 month increase in the retail price index at the latest available date?'

Mrs. Williams said: 'The year on year figure for the all items index which in October was 25.9 per cent, has fallen for the second successive month – the first time that this has happened since May 1972. This deceleration in inflation is expected to become more pronounced as the full effects of the £6 limit work through into the RPI.'

Mr. F. A. Burden (Gillingham) inquired about the likely effect in terms of percentages, of the recent increase in the price of oil and its derivatives on inflation.

'It is anticipated that the 10 per cent rise in the dollar price of crude oil, effective from 1 October, will eventually have an overall effect of approximately ½ per cent on the RPI,' said Mrs. Williams.

Mr. Leon Brittan (Cleveland and Whitby) asked for an assessment of the effect of the voluntary price agreement in the summer on the retail prices index.

Mr. Williams answered: 'The voluntary price limitation agreement with manufacturers and the retail trade, which ran initially from June 1974 to March 1975 was designed to hold down the prices of an agreed "shopping basket" of household essentials, mainly foods. It was introduced after the gross margin ceilings permitted under the Price Code for distributors had been cut 10 per cent. Over this period the index of items in the agreement increased by about 13 per cent compared with 19 per cent for the Retail Food Index. Although the agreement was then extended until June, both parties recognised that the scope provided by the 10 per cent cut had by then, been eroded by the increase of retailing expenses.'

Commodity prices

Mr. Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection: 'What steps are taken by her department to monitor international commodity prices so as to ensure that falls as well as increases in raw material prices are reflected in retail prices in the shops?'

'Commodity prices are regularly monitored by my Department,' said Mr. Maclennan. 'The Price Commission keeps its own records and price indices for different commodities are published in *Trade and Industry*. Under the Price Code falls in raw materials or other costs should be reflected in prices. The Price Commission has taken steps to remind firms of their obligations under the Code. My Rt. Hon. Friend has asked the Price Commission to study the effect of movements in the price of raw materials on the retail price of goods in the shops.'

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Eric Varley
Ministers of State: Gregor MacKenzie
Gerald Kaufman
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Lord Melchett
Neil Carmichael

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Peter Shore
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Eric Deakins
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection:
Shirley Williams
Minister of State: Alan Williams
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

Food subsidies

Mr. David Steel (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles) wanted to know the total cost of food subsidies since the end of October 1974; which foods are covered by them; and the cost per food of these subsidies.

Mr. Williams said that the total cost of food subsidies in the 12 months, November 1974-October 1975, was about £625 million.

The foods subsidised, and their individual cost, were as follows:

Milk	£336 million
Bread	£85 million
Butter	£104 million
Cheese	£63 million
Flour	£7 million
Tea	£30 million

Price display

Mr. Ioan Evans (Aberdare) inquired about action being taken to accelerate the programme of price display and unit pricing.

Mr. Williams answered: 'Orders have recently been made requiring prices, or where appropriate the unit price, to be indicated for all fresh fruit and vegetables and for drinks offered or exposed for sale for consumption on licensed premises; these orders are already in force. Proposals will shortly be circulated for unit pricing to be applied to cheese and milk from vending machines and to be widely extended to pre-packed frozen fish and to most types of wet fish. A pilot scheme for the unit pricing of fresh meat has been in operation since 1 October.'

Prices including VAT

Mr. John Cartwright (Greenwich, Woolwich East) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection would bring forward proposals requiring suppliers of goods and services to quote prices which include the relevant rate of value-added tax.

Mr. Maclennan answered: 'This practice is being examined by the Director General of Fair Trading, who can put proposals for legislation to control it to My Rt. Hon. Friend through the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee. I would like to have his recommendations and the Committee's report before considering whether any other action should be taken.'

Petrol retailers margins

Mr. Les Huckfield (Nuneaton) asked for a further statement on petrol retailers' margins.

'The Price Commission's final Report on Motor Fuel Retailers' Margins was published in August,' said Mrs. Williams. 'It concluded that gross and net margins had fallen and were unlikely to recover until the market adjusted to a smaller retail network.'

Supermarket prices

Mr. Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection is satisfied that there is no undue profiteering by supermarkets on the sale of sherry.

'The Price Code limits the profit which any supermarket can make on its business as a whole,' said Mr. Williams. 'Traders are free to take a higher margin on an individual product such as sherry, provided their margins on other goods are correspondingly lower.'

Prices of contraceptive sheaths

Mr. Marcus Lipton (Lambeth Central) asked whether reduced retail prices of contraceptive sheaths came into effect on 1 December last; and how much these reductions are.

Mr. Williams answered: 'LRC International have undertaken to specify and publicise maximum retail prices for their principal brands of contraceptive sheaths, and to make it a condition of sale that these prices should not be exceeded. Despite rising costs over the period the maximum prices of the higher priced products are being reduced from their 1973 levels by 3p a packet of three and those of the medium priced brands by ½p a packet of three. The price of the cheapest brand is being held steady. The new price structure came into force on 1 December but it does not affect sheaths which retailers had in stock before that date. The aim of the undertakings is to reduce the company's profits on home sales of contraceptive sheaths to approximately £525,000 in a full year – the comparable profit figure for 1972/73 was £2,015,000.'

Labelling of toilet preparations

Mrs. Joyce Butler (Wood Green) asked about the preparation of a statutory ingredient labelling scheme for toilet preparations.

Mr. Williams answered: 'It is my intention to have regulations relating to the safety of cosmetic products prepared as soon as the proposed EEC directive on cosmetics is adopted. The draft directive requires the presence of certain ingredients to be indicated on the label, and we have recently proposed that the list should be extended. I hope that the directive will be adopted early in 1976.'

Final assembly of Eaton electro-magnetic clutches adapted to an interesting role. In banks of 12 on the 30 brackets of each tufting machine they control the sequence of tufting in the Edgar Pickering Sculptomatic system. Multi-pattern sculpted carpets get their relief effect – in various depths of pile – from a high, medium or low loop pile, or 'tuft'. This is achieved by extremely fast and positive intermittent feed action of the yarn rollers. Edgar Pickering (Blackburn) Ltd., chose Eaton clutches for this duty to attain simplicity, easy maintenance and a most precise action determined by fibre optical light guides control of the electromagnetic clutches through a 90 volt supply. Wiring is simple. Clutch faults can be remedied within 10 minutes. The Eaton 325 clutches, one to each roller, are manufactured by Eaton Ltd., Leamington Spa.

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---DEFTLY FASTENING A LEAD SECURITY SEAL TO EACH PHIAL BEFORE PACKING THEM IN A SPECIALLY PADDED BOX
THE POSTMAN ARRIVES IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE LAST RACE---
THANK HEAVENS THEY'RE IN SAFE HANDS!
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BRITISH CALEDONIAN
---AND THE SAMPLES BEGIN THEIR 350 MILE JOURNEY---
---BEING RUSHED TO EDINBURGH AIRPORT TO CATCH THE PLANE TO GATWICK!---
---AND A WAITING POST OFFICE VAN!---
OVER TO YOU GEORGE!
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8:00 A.M. SATURDAY — NEWMARKET LABORATORY
RIGHT ON TIME AS USUAL!
THINKS: THANKS TO DATAPOST!
WILL DRUG TRACES BE DISCOVERED?
LAST YEAR, OVER 5000 DOPE TEST SAMPLES WERE DELIVERED BY DATAPOST! --- WE DON'T KNOW HOW MANY OFFENDERS WERE CAUGHT! LIKE ALL THE JOBS WE HANDLE, THE INFORMATION WE CARRY FOR THE RACECOURSE SECURITY SERVICES IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL!

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Parliament continued

Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd.

Mr. John Stanley (Tonbridge and Malling) asked whether the Secretary of State for Industry plans to increase the share or loan capital of Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd.; and if so, by approximately how much.

'We have no plans to do so,' replied Mr. Kaufman. 'During 1975, £110 million has been made available to Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. as additional working capital – £77 million by way of subscription for shares and £33 million as loan capital. I do not expect any further requirement this year. It is probable that the company will have a requirement in 1976, but I cannot at the present time be more precise.'

Shipbuilding

Mr. Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked the Secretary of State for Industry: 'How much of the £299 million given or committed by the taxpayer to United Kingdom shipbuilding referred to in his speech of 2 December has been given or committed to the yards now wholly or partly in public ownership; what percentage this figure bears to the total of £299 million; and, of the remaining funds, how much represents grants and how much loans repayable with interest?'

Mr. Carmichael replied: 'The £299 million in Government aid to shipbuilding since 1966 mentioned in the second reading debate did not include about £30 million provided before and after liquidation to Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Ltd. which is no longer an operating company. It included assistance to all existing companies including Harland and Wolff Ltd. Of the £299 million approximately £234 million (78 per cent) related to companies now partly or wholly Government owned. Of the remainder, an estimated £44 million represents grants and £21 million interest bearing loans. In producing these figures, Construction Grant Commitments have been broadly apportioned.'

Directors of companies with Government shareholdings

Mr. Doug Hoyle (Nelson and Colne) asked for a list of all the Government-appointed directors of the companies in which the Government has a shareholding together with the names of the companies.

'Directors are appointed by the companies,' said Mr. Kaufman, 'but directors of companies in which the Department of Industry has a shareholding have been appointed with the Secretary of State's approval as follows:'

APPLEDORE SHIPBUILDERS LTD.
Mr. J. Venus
Mr. D. W. R. Hickmott

BRITISH LEYLAND LTD.
Sir Ronald Edwards
Mr. A. Park
Mr. R. A. Clark
Mr. R. Ellis
Mr. D. Whittaker
Mr. D. Abell
Mr. D. Andrews
Lord Greenhill of Harrow
Mr. I. MacGregor
Mr. J. A. Gardiner
Mr. J. O. Lowry
Mr. G. A. Wright
Mr. R. J. Lucas

CABLE AND WIRELESS LTD.
Mr. H. G. Lillicrap
Mr. A. A. Willett
Mr. R. A. Rice
Mr. W. H. Daires
Mr. P. A. McCunn
Mr. R. W. Cannon
Mr. J. Hodgson
Mr. D. Berriman
Mr. W. R. R. Haines
Mr. A. J. Kirkwood

CAMMELL LAIRD SHIPBUILDERS LTD.
Dr. K. A. Chapman

FERRANTI LTD.
Mr. J. Derek Alun-Jones

GOVAN SHIPBUILDERS LTD.
Professor K. J. W. Alexander
Mr. A. Gilchrist
Mr. B. D. Carlow
Mr. J. Dowie
Mr. Q. I. Farningham
Mr. J. S. Shand
Mr. J. W. Atwell
Mr. J. F. Milne

INTERNATIONAL COMPUTERS (HOLDINGS) LTD.
Mr. J. C. Duckworth

NORTH EAST COAST SHIP REPAIRERS LTD.
Mr. G. A. Robinson
Mr. G. I. Merelic
Mr. A. C. Mackesy
Mr. M. F. Pyman
Mr. E. A. Johnson
Mr. J. S. Cook

ROLLS ROYCE (1971) LTD.
Sir Kenneth Keith
Sir William Nield
Sir Denis Spotswood
Mr. Kenneth Wilkinson
Sir Stanley Hooker
Sir William Cook
Mr. John Gardiner
Mr. Dennis Head
Mr. Raymond Whitfield
Mr. Donald Pepper
Sir St. John Elstub
Sir Arthur Knight

SB (Realisations) LTD.
Air Marshal Sir Edouard Grundy
Mr. Ferrier Charlton
Mr. Dennis Haviland

SUNDERLAND SHIPBUILDERS LTD.
Mr. J. Venus
Mr. J. W. Chapman
Mr. M. Hall
Mr. D. B. Stables
Mr. A. L. Marr
Mr. W. J. Robe
Mr. H. Jenkins

Russian-made tipper trucks

Mr. Michael Shersby (Hillingdon, Uxbridge) asked the Secretary of State for Trade, what consultations he has had with the Federation of Manufacturers of Construction Equipment and Cranes about the dumping of Russian-made tipper trucks.

'None,' said Mr. Deakins. 'We have, however, had extensive discussions on dumper trucks as a result of which the Federation has made a formal application concerning the alleged dumping of such trucks from the USSR. This application has been accepted for full investigation and an announcement to this effect was made on 23 October 1975.'

Aircraft noise

Sir Nigel Fisher (Kingston upon Thames, Surbiton) asked for a statement about the observance or otherwise, of noise limits at London Airport, with particular reference to the Greater London Council's survey on noise from the Concorde airliner and the effect of aircraft noise on the lives of residents in the surrounding areas.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'About 2 per cent of aircraft taking off from Heathrow exceed the prescribed noise limits. We are examining ways of further reducing the infringement rate. The Concorde monitoring results released by the Greater London Council are broadly consistent with those published earlier by the Department.'

Collision in English Channel

Mr. W. R. Rees-Davies (Thanet West) asked what was the cause of the collision in the English Channel between the Soviet vessel Gorizont *and the Moroccan vessel* Ifini*; in what circumstances the survivors were rescued; and why British salvage vessels were not available to undertake the task.*

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'My Rt. Hon. Friend made a written statement to the House on this subject on 3 December. We have no jurisdiction to investigate the cause of the collision which was between two foreign vessels well outside our territorial waters. With the agreement of the Russian Government, a diving survey has been carried out to try to ascertain the precise position and attitude of the ship, so far without success owing to bad visibility following storms. Further attempts will be made although the wreck is no longer a hazard to surface navigation.'

Tuesday, 9 December

Import controls

Mr. George Rodgers (Chorley) asked for a definitive statement on the application of import restrictions.

'A statement about selective import controls will be made as soon as possible,' replied Mr. Deakins.

UK share of world trade

Mr. John Pardoe (North Cornwall) inquired about the UK share of world trade by price and volume, respectively, in each of the last four available quarters.

Mr. Deakins gave information as follows:

MAIN MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES (SITC SECTIONS 5-8)
Seasonally adjusted

	1974				1975		
	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.
Value							
UK share %	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.7	9.8	9.3	
Volume indices (1970 = 100):							
United Kingdom	130.5	136.5	139.5	131.8	136.5	131.4	127.4
Main manufacturing countries	143.3	147.8	151.9	146.1	..	..	..
Relative volume (UK divided by main manufacturing countries)	91.1	92.4	91.8	90.2			

.. = Not available.

Sources:
UK Department of Industry.
Main manufacturing countries based on figures published by the OECD and UN.

Parliament continued

Policyholders Protection Act

Mr. Roger Moate (Faversham) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would confirm that the borrowing powers of the Policyholders Protection Board can only be exercised in the anticipation of levies raised from insurance companies and that there is no provision under the Policyholders Protection Act for borrowing of funds for the purposes of administration or the remuneration of Board members except in circumstances where a levy is imposed or expected to be imposed.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'Administrative expenses and approved remuneration are proper charges on the levies on insurance companies which are the Board's main source of finance. But the Board may use their borrowing powers in order to postpone the need for levies.'

Input-output tables for UK

Mr. Geoff Edge (Aldridge-Brownhills) asked for an industrial input-output table for the British Isles.

'Input-output tables for the UK have been published by HMSO for the years 1954, 1963, 1968, 1970 and 1971,' said Mr. Kaufman. 'The tables for 1972 will be published next year.'

Regional development incentives

Mr. Pardoe (North Cornwall) inquired about the cost of all types of regional development incentives available in each development area, respectively, per insured employee in that area in 1974-75.

Mr. MacKenzie gave information as follows:

	Total expenditure £ million	Expenditure per insured employee in the area £
Northern Development Area	120.0	96.5
South West Development Area	6.5	41.0
Merseyside Special Development Area	73.5	102.5
Scottish Development Area	143.5	69.0
Welsh Development Area	73.5	90.5

Note:
All figures are gross and contain an element of estimation. Some small items, totalling some £10 million, cannot be broken down by area and have been excluded.

Industrial development

Mr. Tom King (Bridgwater) asked for information on the numbers of IDC applied for and the number granted by region and the UK total for the years 1966 to 1974, respectively, and to the latest available date in 1975; and the amount of square footage involved.

'The IDC control has never applied in Northern Ireland,' said Mr. MacKenzie. He gave figures for Scotland, Wales and the Economic Planning Regions of England as follows:

		Approvals		Refusals	
Region	Year	No.	Area ('000 sq. ft)	No.	Area ('000 sq. ft)
Scotland	1966	130	7,392		
	1967	140	9,147		
	1968	158	10,645		
	1969	178	7,816	—	—
	1970	130	9,870	—	—
	1971	126	7,847	—	—
	1972	90	6,652	—	—
	1973	16	921	—	—
	1974	3	234	—	—
	1975 (Jan.-Sept.)	—	—	—	—
Wales	1966	110	8,495		
	1967	81	4,509		
	1968	119	7,508		
	1969	131	6,763	—	—
	1970	103	7,285	—	—
	1971	56	2,647	—	—
	1972	46	2,763	—	—
	1973	40	2,962	—	—
	1974	25	2,534	—	—
	1975 (Jan.-Sept.)	6	430	—	—
Northern (Note 3)	1966	106	7,250		
	1967	116	6,402		
	1968	134	10,738		
	1969	129	8,622	—	—
	1970	130	7,359	—	—
	1971	81	4,249	—	—
	1972	38	1,619	—	—
	1973	3	312	—	—
	1974	—	—	—	—
	1975 (Jan.-Sept.)	—	—	—	—
North West (Note 3)	1966	175	8,240		
	1967	193	8,430		
	1968	297	14,553		
	1969	251	13,694	3	176
	1970	231	12,760	1	*
	1971	149	6,735	—	—
	1972	216	9,729	—	—
	1973	263	13,834	—	—
	1974	175	8,773	—	—
	1975 (Jan.-Sept.)	96	3,651	—	—
Yorkshire and Humberside (Note 3)	1966	128	6,028		
	1967	184	6,614		
	1968	177	6,612		
	1969	192	12,687	—	—
	1970	149	6,414	2	*
	1971	121	4,338	—	—
	1972	185	9,451	—	—
	1973	298	16,672	—	—
	1974	176	9,055	—	—
	1975 (Jan.-Sept.)	82	3,781	—	—
East Anglia	1966	70	3,155		
	1967	68	2,734		
	1968	84	3,298		
	1969	117	5,077	5	554
	1970	68	2,107	1	*
	1971	63	2,348	1	*
	1972	97	3,698	—	—
	1973	101	4,424	4	383
	1974	84	3,592	2	*
	1975 (Jan.-Sept.)	35	1,261	—	—
East Midlands (Note 3)	1966	78	3,445		
	1967	114	4,684		
	1968	127	5,206		
	1969	141	4,901	9	293
	1970	134	4,862	11	609
	1971	94	3,840	9	516
	1972	136	5,241	2	*
	1973	194	8,050	12	786
	1974	148	8,920	6	821
	1975 (Jan.-Sept.)	76	3,146	1	*
West Midlands	1966	128	4,335		
	1967	139	4,467		
	1968	176	8,471		
	1969	190	7,254	9	559
	1970	177	6,451	36	1,101
	1971	123	4,609	10	265
	1972	184	8,408	11	740
	1973	221	12,475	11	540
	1974	145	6,284	9	263
	1975 (Jan.-Sept.)	97	3,690	3	213
South East (Note 3)	1966	430	10,519		
	1967	653	17,835		
	1968	674	18,131		
	1969	786	22,743	89	3,663
	1970	730	19,514	73	2,686
	1971	591	17,375	42	1,943
	1972	606	18,449	34	1,713
	1973	703	24,895	52	2,149
	1974	526	17,323	39	2,615
	1975 (Jan.-Sept.)	320	10,435	13	870

Region	Year	Approvals No.	Approvals Area ('000 sq. ft)	Refusals No.	Refusals Area ('000 sq. ft)
South West (Note 3)	1966	80	3,001		
	1967	117	4,693		
	1968	119	4,474		
	1969	108	4,905	5	182
	1970	107	4,412	1	*
	1971	74	3,009	4	134
	1972	93	3,439	4	201
	1973	116	4,298	2	*
	1974	113	4,196	3	192
	1975 (Jan.-Sept.)	45	1,765	4	158
Great Britain	1966	1,435	61,860		
	1967	1,805	69,515		
	1968	2,065	89,636		
	1969	2,223	94,462	120	5,427
	1970	1,959	81,034	125	4,765
	1971	1,478	56,997	66	2,899
	1972	1,691	69,449	51	2,752
	1973	1,954	88,843	81	3,983
	1974	1,395	60,911	59	3,986
	1975 (Jan.-Sept.)	757	28,159	21	1,306

Notes:
1 IDC exemption limits were altered in August 1966, December 1970, July 1972 and September 1974. For purposes of comparison, the above figures are given for projects of 10,000 sq. ft and above in the South East and 15,000 sq. ft elsewhere. Since July 1972, IDCs have not been required in the Development and Special Development Areas. Following the designation of the Edinburgh and Cardiff areas as Development Areas in August 1974 the IDC control ceased to apply in those areas.
2 Figures for refusals are not readily available before 1 January 1969.
3 Economic Planning Region boundaries were changed in April 1974. Regional figures since 1974 are not therefore comparable with earlier years.
4 The totals given for Great Britain are a summation of the above regional totals.
* Not shown in order to avoid disclosure of information given in confidence.

UK exports and imports

Mr. Pardoe asked for a table giving a three month running average, seasonally adjusted, for the volume of UK exports and imports starting with the three months ended January 1974; and a statement about the implications of these figures for the current account deficit in 1976.

Mr. Deakins gave the table below containing the information requested. He said: 'The figures show that during the course of most of this year the volume of both exports and imports tended to weaken but that in the most recent past there are signs of the beginnings of a reversal in these trends. The outlook for 1976 is necessarily uncertain but much will depend upon the timing and speed of the recovery in world trade which is an important influence on our export prospects and subsequently on the revival of the domestic economy.'

EXPORT AND IMPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS ON A BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

Seasonally adjusted 1970 = 100

Running average for three months ended	Exports	Imports
1974 January	123.1	136.5
February	124.7	135.9
March	126.7	134.7
April	131.9	135.8
May	131.7	135.7
June	132.5	137.1
July	132.7	138.3
August	133.4	136.0
September	134.3	135.4
October	132.8	134.1
November	129.0	137.2
December	126.6	134.4
1975 January	127.9	134.0
February	130.0	130.4
March	130.9	126.8
April	125.3	123.8
May	127.3	120.9
June	123.9	122.1
July	126.8	125.0
August	121.0	126.7
September	121.9	127.9
October	124.7	127.3

Gross domestic product

Mr. Edge asked the Secretary of State for Industry to what causes he attributes the variations in gross domestic product between different standard regions of the British Isles.

Mr. Kaufman answered: 'Estimates of the gross domestic products in the different standard regions of the United Kingdom for the years 1966-73 were given in a written answer to my Hon. Friend on 1 December. The estimates vary considerably between regions because of the differing populations of the regions. The article in *Economic Trends*, May 1975, referred to in that reply, includes estimates of the relative differences in GDP per head in the standard regions in 1971. Since GDP may be (and in this case has been) estimated by aggregating incomes the observed differences will reflect differences in the age/sex structures of the populations, in activity and unemployment rates, in average earnings, and in the regional allocation of industries with differing gross profits per person employed. These will in turn reflect differences in industrial structure and in changes in that structure.'

Battery-run buses

Mr. J. M. Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked what official encouragement is being given, in the interest of energy conservation, to the development of battery-run buses and their use by public transport authorities as an alternative to diesel engine vehicles.

Mr. Kaufman replied: 'The extent of the possible contribution of battery-run buses to energy conservation has not been clearly established. My Department has commissioned the manufacture of two city-centre electric buses, and the results of trials confirm the need for the development of improved traction batteries. In collaboration with others, including industrial interests, my Department is supporting work on sodium sulphur batteries, and has in addition set up an Advanced Battery Support Unit to keep under review developments in the battery field, the primary objective being to assist in the development of an alternative to the internal combustion engine for transport applications.'

Food prices in outlying areas

Mr. John Garrett (Norwich South) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, what analysis her Department has carried out into the cost of living in rural areas.

Mr. Maclennan answered: 'A study of food prices in outlying areas was recently carried out at my request by the Price Commission. The Commission's report – published on 4 December – found that on average prices in outlying areas were less than 3p in the £ above food prices elsewhere. This was because lower prices for some fresh foods partly offset higher prices for other foodstuffs. The principal factor in higher prices was found to be the low volume of trade of stores serving relatively small and scattered communities, although transport costs were high in some cases. Profits in both the wholesale and retail trade in these areas were found to be modest.'

Wednesday, 10 December

Waste paper

Mr. J. M. Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked about any increase in the quantities of waste paper collected for recycling since the publication of the consultative document Command Paper No. 5727.

Mr. Carmichael replied: 'Statistics of waste paper collections are not available, but since Command Paper 5727 was published the consumption of waste paper in paper and board production has fallen considerably, due to the current economic recession. There is no doubt that the amount of waste paper collected has declined in consequence.'

Mr. Craigen also asked whether the special advisory group on waste paper recycling are satisfied that incentives are sufficient to encourage local authorities and voluntary groups to recover waste paper for subsequent use in newsprint production.

Mr. Carmichael said: 'The Advisory Group on Waste Paper Recycling has completed its interim report, which contains recommendations and comments on what might be done to encourage the greater recovery of waste paper, including by local authorities and voluntary organisations. The Government is considering how it can best help to increase the recycling of waste paper. The Advisory Group will be giving further thought to some of the problems noted in its interim report.'

Small boat industry

Mr. John Wakeham (Maldon) asked for a statement on the sales prospects for the small boat industry; and, for an estimate of the effect on sales since April 1975 compared with the same period a year ago.

Mr. Kaufman answered: 'The Department received the results of a survey carried out by the Ship and Boat Builders National Federation in May and June which indicated a substantial drop in boatbuilding activity compared with the same period last year, but there are no statistics available whereby a meaningful estimate of sales since April 1975 can be made.'

Sales of small boats

Mr. Wakeham asked for an assessment of effects on the UK export trade of the introduction of 25 per cent VAT on the home market sales of small boats.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'No estimate is available of the indirect effects of the increase

in the tax rate on the exports of small boats but any estimate would need to take into account a number of factors including the state of overseas demand and the relative price competitiveness of our small boats, as well as the state of domestic production.'

Industrial development

Mr. David Mudd (Falmouth and Camborne) asked for a list, by commencement date, cost and area, of all advance factories firmly scheduled for Falmouth, Penryn, Camborne, Redruth and Hayle.

Mr. MacKenzie gave information as follows:

Location	Area (sq. ft)	Commencement date
Penryn No. 2	10,000	Feb. 1976
Penryn No. 3	10,000	Feb. 1976
Penryn No. 4	10,000	Feb. 1976
Camborne No. 3	20,000	May 1976
West Penwith No. 3 (Hayle)	10,000	Oct. 1975
West Penwith No. 4 (Hayle)	10,000 (terrace units)	May 1976

The cost of each will be an estimated £9 per square foot exclusive of land and siteworks.

Mr. John Stanley (Tonbridge and Malling) asked for a list of the advance factories unlet for more than one month following their completion or the obtaining of vacant possession, stating in each case the location of each factory, its square footage, the period for which it has been vacant, and its current capital value or, if new, its development cost.

Mr. MacKenzie gave information as follows:

Location	Area (sq. ft)	Period unlet (months)	Cost or current market value (£'000)
Northern Region			
Crook, Co. Durham	15,650	16	93
Hartlepool	15,650	3	117
Alnwick, Northumberland	5,554	19	50†
Cramlington, Northumberland	14,570	13	102
Sunderland (Pennywell)	25,250	62	190*
West Auckland, Co. Durham	9,817	6	88
Leadgate, Consett, Co. Durham	15,650	15	87
East Ord, Berwick	15,650	15 (a)	98†
Tanfield Lea, Stanley, Co. Durham	10,237	4	114
Cleator Moor, Cumbria	11,119	16	79
Lillyhall, Cumbria	10,237	15	78
Lillyhall, Cumbria	14,570	15	95
Ashington	10,099	10	60*
Yorkshire and Humberside Region			
Hull	14,570	12	115
Bridlington	10,237	4	97
Doncaster	2,500	16	23
South West Region			
Truro	10,237	16	81
Newquay	10,237	11	99
Plymouth	10,237	2 (b)	107

* Current market value.
† Financed by the Development Commission.
(a) Formally allocated to a tenant.
(b) Provisionally allocated to a tenant.

NEB

Mr. Ian Gow (Eastbourne) asked for an estimate of the cost during the current financial year and during the year ending 5 April 1977 of the salaries of the chairman and staff of the National Enterprise Board.

Mr. MacKenzie answered: 'The estimated cost of the salaries of the chairman, deputy chairman and seven part-time members of the National Enterprise Board in the current financial year is £23,274; in a full year, at the present rates, it would be £64,850.

'On the cost of the salaries of the Board's staff the Hon. Member will be aware of the exchange in the House on 27 November (*Official Record*, cols 1053-1057). Until this matter has been resolved I think this question is one for the Board.'

Luton Chamber of Commerce

Mr. Ivor Clemitson (Luton East) asked if any application has been received from the Luton Chamber of Commerce for financial assistance for their forthcoming trade mission to South Africa; and if so, whether any decision has been reached on it, and how much official financial assistance has been given in the last five years to trade missions to South Africa sponsored by the Luton Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Deakins said: 'An application from the Luton, Dunstable and District Chamber of Commerce for financial assistance from the British Overseas Trade Board for a trade mission to South Africa from 21 February to 14 March 1976 has been received and approved. Official financial assistance to the two trade missions to South Africa sponsored by the Luton, Dunstable and District Chamber of Commerce in the last five years totals £9,982.'

Eurocontrol

Mr. Kenneth Warren (Hastings) asked how much the UK is contributing to the total cost of Eurocontrol; and the total cost of running this operation during this financial year.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'Payments to Eurocontrol, net of receipts, in the current year are estimated at £3,285,000. (1975/76 Supply Estimates Class VI, Programme 6.5.) The investment and operating budgets of the Organisation contain provision for expenditure of about £26 million in the current year.'

Whale products

Mr. Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight) asked what whale products are currently restricted imports: and when these restrictions were imposed, and what items would be affected by a total ban in the UK on all imports of whale products, except sperm oil, spermaceti wax, ambergris and those products incorporated abroad into manufactured goods.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'Imports of whale products, other than sperm oil, within Headings 02.04, 02.06, 05.09, 05.15, 15.04, 15.08, 15.12, and 16.05 of the Customs Tariff have been restricted since 16 March 1973. A total ban on imports of whale products, except sperm oil, spermaceti wax, ambergris and those products incorporated abroad into manufactured goods, would in addition to the products already restricted affect whale teeth and bones.'

Food supermarkets

Mr. Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington) asked how many food supermarkets are now trading; and for the numbers for each of the last 10 years.

'Defining a food supermarket as a self service grocery shop with selling space of at least 2,000 sq. ft., the estimated number of supermarkets in Great Britain in 1971 was 5,066 and in 1966 was 2,669,' said Mr. Deakins. 'These estimates are derived from the censuses of distribution for those years. No official estimates are available for the other years. The estimate for 1971 is provisional and may be revised when the full analysis of selling space and self service trading from the 1961 census of distribution becomes available next year.'

European Patent Convention

Mr. Peter Emery (Honiton) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would take steps to enable the European and other Patent Conventions to be ratified during 1976 as agreed with the UK European partners.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'I recognise that ratification by the United Kingdom of the European Patent Convention by the end of 1976 is important for British interests and I intend to introduce a comparatively short Bill to enable such ratification as soon as circumstances permit. Ratification of the Community Patent Convention may have to follow at a later date and this is well understood by our European partners.'

British Standards Institute

Mr. Tom Litterick (Birmingham, Selly Oak) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection is satisfied that the British Standards Institute has sufficient financial resources to enable it adequately to represent British interests in international standardisation affairs; and for a statement on the probable effects on her department's efforts on behalf of the consumer of the phasing out of the supplementary grant to the British Standards Institute.

Mr. Williams replied: 'I am satisfied that BSI effectively meet British interests in international standardisation by their system of allocating priorities. BSI estimate that their new subscription arrangements will yield more income, which under the existing formula will qualify for a correspondingly higher grant-in-aid from the Government; I therefore do not expect any adverse effect on consumers of the agreement with BSI to phase out the supplementary grant.'

Thursday, 11 December

Airports in Great Britain

Mr. Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington) asked the Secretary of State for Trade: 'If, in accordance with paragraph 5.1(ii) of his Department's "Airport Strategy for Great Britain", he will confirm that the three airports therein listed are not considered to be in south-east England for the purposes of airport planning?'

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'The future role of the three airports, at Bournemouth, Birmingham and East Midlands, will be considered in the consultation document on regional airports which I hope to publish early next year.'

Mr. Adley, referring to paragraphs 2.8 and 2.12 of the same document, asked for confirmation that future airport developments in Great Britain would

be designed to cater for traffic serving an area reasonably adjacent to the airport.

Mr. Clinton Davis said: 'I cannot anticipate the consultations on this document and the second document on regional airports, which will allow those concerned to present their views on the way air traffic demand in different areas should be met.'

'Why is London Heathrow Airport to be closed to general aviation flights in the 1980s?' asked Mr. Leon Brittan (Cleveland and Whitby).

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'It is the policy of the British Airports Authority to give priority to airline operations at Heathrow Airport; consequently the Authority have said in a consultative document that the forecast growth of air traffic is such that there is unlikely to be any significant runway capacity available for general aviation at Heathrow after 1980. A study of general aviation requirements in South East England is now being made jointly by the Civil Aviation Authority and the Standing Conference on London and South East Regional Planning.'

Chrysler United Kingdom

Mr. Tom Litterick (Birmingham, Selly Oak) asked when the Chrysler United Kingdom company last deposited an account of its trading activities at Companies House, and what action is intended in view of the fact that Chrysler United Kingdom has not provided the Official Registrar with an account of its trading activities.

'No action is called for as the company is up to date with its returns to the Registrar of Companies,' said Mr. Clinton Davis. 'An annual return made up to 23 April 1975 was delivered on 7 May. Annexed to the return were copies of the directors report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1974.'

St. Christopher's Motorist Security Ltd.

Mr. Ray Carter (Birmingham, Northfield) asked if St. Christopher's Motorist Security Ltd. is registered under the Insurance Companies Act.

'St. Christopher Motorists' Security Association Ltd. is not an authorised insurer under the Insurance Companies Act 1974,' Mr. Clinton Davis replied. 'Members of the association are insured under a group master policy with Europa Insurance Co. Ltd., which is an authorised insurer.'

Location of industries

Mr. Geoff Edge (Aldridge-Brownhills) asked the Secretary of State for Industry in which standard region of the British Isles the location of industry policies pursued by successive Governments has had the greatest beneficial impact.

Mr. MacKenzie answered: 'As explained in the White Paper "Regional Development Incentives" (Cmnd. 6058), it is not possible to measure accurately the effects of regional policies on the Assisted Areas as a whole. The difficulties in measuring the effects on the individual countries and regions of the United Kingdom are even greater. Figures for assistance under the Local Employment Acts to the Assisted Areas in the period 1966-75 suggest that the estimated additional employment was highest in the Scottish Development Area; while figures for offers of assistance to regions under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 in the period 1972-75 suggest that the estimated associated employment was highest in the Northern region. But I must emphasise that these figures do not purport to represent the overall effect of Government regional policies.'

Government aid to shipbuilding

Mr. Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked the Secretary of State for Industry: 'Of the £299 million in Government aid to shipbuilding referred to in his speech of 2 December, how much consisted of construction grant commitments; how much of the balance, excluding these grants, has been given or committed to the yards now wholly or partly in public ownership; what percentage this is of the total; and what are the comparable figures, including the £30 million, provided to Upper Clyde Shipbuilders?'

Mr. Kaufman answered: 'The £299 million in Government financial support included about £47 million Construction Grants covering both payments and estimated commitments. Of the balance of £252 million, some £220 million (87 per cent) has been provided or committed to companies now wholly or partly in public ownership of which about £30 million was paid or committed before the Government took a shareholding. Including the assistance of about £30 million given to Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Ltd., which is no longer an operating company, would not produce a meaningful comparison.'

Eurocontrol charges by aircraft operators

Lord Trefgarne asked if HM Government were satisfied with the arrangements for the payment of Eurocontrol charges by British aircraft operators, bearing in mind (a) the fluctuating value of the pound and (b) the need to obtain Exchange Control approval for each payment.

Lord Winterbottom answered: 'Yes. The Eurocontrol system of charging has to be centralised and the US dollar is the most convenient currency of account. Fluctuations in the sterling amounts payable are therefore unavoidable. So far as the Government is aware, Exchange Control creates no problems but if procedural difficulties have come to the notice of the noble Lord, I would be happy to look into them.'

Friday, 12 December

Employment in South Africa

Mr. R. E. Bean (Rochester and Chatham) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what further guidance he is giving to British companies in connection with the White Paper on Employment Practices in South Africa, Command Paper No. 5845.

Mr. Shore's reply is on page 780.

Steering Committee on Pilotage

Mr. John Ovenden (Gravesend) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would introduce legislation to implement the recommendations of the Steering Committee on Pilotage.

Mr. Shore's reply is on page 759.

Motor industry

Mr. Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked for figures showing the value of production of the motor industry in the UK last year; and the proportion of production taking place in Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and England, respectively.

Mr. Kaufman said that the estimated value of sales and work done in 1974 by establishments classified to motor vehicle manufacturing* was £4,207.5 million. The contributions of individual countries to this total were:

	£ million	Per cent
Wales	130.1	3.1
Scotland	172.3	4.1
Northern Ireland	5.4	0.1
England	3,899.7	92.7
Total	4,207.5	

* Defined as Minimum List Heading 381 of the Standard Industrial Classification.
Source: Quarterly Sales Inquiries.

Metrication

Mr. Eldon Griffiths (Bury St. Edmunds) asked when the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection intends to bring in legislation to amend the Weights and Measures Act 1963 and related European Community instruments to enable metrication to proceed.

Mr. Williams answered: 'The EEC Units of Measurement Directive requires the United Kingdom generally to adopt the use of metric units by the end of 1979. I hope to introduce legislation in the current session to amend the Weights and Measures Act so as to enable my Department, in consultation with trade and consumer organisations, to ensure that the UK gives effect to this Directive.'

Have you a good industrial news picture?

Pictures are published in *Trade and Industry* each week showing developments in British industry. If your company has introduced an interesting new product, if you have received an award, if you have developed a novel manufacturing process, if you have produced the biggest or smallest or heaviest or (you feel) the best designed product, you are welcome to send us a photograph with a short news story. Contributions should be sent promptly – while the subject is still newsworthy – to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Trade Information

Improvement in balance of Anglo-Soviet trade

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, and Nikolai Patolichev, the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade, concluded their talks 11 December, the third day of Mr. Patolichev's visit to London.

The Ministers noted that UK exports to the Soviet Union at £170 million had doubled in the first 10 months of 1975, compared to the same period of 1974, while UK imports had declined slightly to £329 million from £352 million at the same time.

This represented not only an overall growth of trade – total turnover in 1975 is estimated to reach approximately £600 million (900 million roubles), but also a marked improvement in the balance of trade.

The Ministers heard that Co-operation negotiations are in progress on the delivery to the USSR of equipment for:

the chemical and petrochemical industry,

the aviation industry, including engines for wide-bodied passenger aircraft,

light industry, including textile equipment and carpet making equipment.

the timber, cellulose, paper and woodworking industries.

It was also reported that negotiations had been opened on new projects which might be added to the Long-Term Programme of Economic and Industrial Co-operation, and in particular for:

Complete equipment for the production of compound fertilisers, plant protection chemicals and equipment for the food industry.

Other negotiations in progress cover the supply of equipment by British companies for:

the development of the Udokan copper deposits, and other mineral deposits

the construction in the USSR of plants for the production of ethylene oxide, paraxylene and orthoxylene and polyester fibres, as well as other chemicals and petro-chemical processes

An agreement has also been signed for the supply of technological equipment to the USSR for the production of toys.

It was agreed that a further review of the Long Term Programme would take place in Moscow in March 1976 in preparation for the Fifth Session of the Joint Commission to be held in London in May.

Mr. Patolichev arrived in London on 8 December and left on 12 December.

During his visit, he was received at 10 Downing Street by the Prime Minister, and had discussions with Peter Shore, with the CBI, and with a representative group of leading British industrialists organised by the East European Trade Council. He was entertained by the Lord Mayor of London and by the Chairman of the East European Trade Council, and met a large number of British businessmen involved in Anglo-Soviet trade, and economic and industrial co-operation.

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, and Nikolai Patolichev, Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade, sign documents at the conclusion of Mr. Patolichev's visit to London.

ECGD News

£12.8m line of credit for Qatar

A £12.8 million line of credit backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department will help finance capital goods and services contracts placed in the UK by Qatar Fertiliser Company (SAQ) for the expansion of the ammonia plant at Umm Said industrial complex located 30 miles south of Doha, the capital of Qatar. Hambros Bank arranged the loan on behalf of a consortium of London Clearing and Scottish Banks.

To qualify, a supply contract must have a minimum value of £20,000 and a service contract £250,000. Contracts must by placed by 6 December 1976. Exporters will receive 80 per cent of the UK contract value from the loan; the remaining 20 per cent is payable from the buyer's own resources.

Exporters interested in further details of this facility should contact either Mr. A. J. Muckersie of ECGD (tel. 01-606 6699 ext. 7315) or Mr. A. Palmer of Hambros Bank (tel. 01-588 2851 ext. 323).

The banks in the consortium are Midland Bank Ltd., Lloyds Bank Ltd., Barclays Bank Group, National Westminster Bank Ltd., Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd., Bank of Scotland, Clydesdale Bank Ltd. and The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd.

ECGD protection for overseas investments

UK firms considering investing overseas may well be prepared to face the normal commercial risks involved, but be deterred from going ahead by their concern for the effects of possible political action. Under the Government's investment insurance scheme, the Export Credits Guarantee Department can, for a moderate premium, insure UK investors against political risks for up to 15 years.

The scheme was introduced in 1972 under the provisions of the Overseas Investment and Export Guarantees Act 1972 and is intended to contribute to the economic expansion of developing countries by encouraging British firms to invest in them.

On 31 October 1975, the number of Agreements made totalled 72, covering 30 developing countries, and ECGD's current liabilities under the scheme stood at £31 million while maximum liabilities – allowing for future earnings up to 100 per cent of the amount of the investment – stood at £42 million. Of the 72 Agreements signed so far, 10 are for Nigeria. But these represent only £3.2 million of the current liability of £31 million, whilst liabilities on two Peruvian copper agreements represent £15.6 million of the total. The two contracts in Peru also, of course, mean that over 40 per cent of the investment is in mining; with banking and financial services, food and chemicals as the next most important categories.

Firms which normally carry on business in the UK and their overseas subsidiaries are eligible for cover so long as the investment is identifiably British. UK branches of foreign based companies are not normally eligible; while UK subsidiaries of foreign companies are only eligible if they are operational and are not serving purely as channels for overseas investment by the parent company.

The investments for which insurance is available can be equity capital in the form of cash, plant or know-how; or they may be loans to overseas enterprises so long as the mean repayment period is not less than three years from the date of disbursement.

Normally only new investment is eligible and the investor must apply for cover before he has become irretrievably committed. In some cases ECGD can consider providing cover for capitalised retained earnings reinvested in overseas enterprises, and for the purchase by a UK company of foreign owned interests in existing enterprises.

Under the usual form of agreement, ECGD gives a commitment for 90 per cent of any loss arising from expropriation, war damage and restrictions on remittances. Expropriation not only encompasses overt nationalisation and confiscation but also 'creeping' expropriation in the form of foreign government discrimination against either the investor or the enterprise. The 'war damage' cause of loss covers war, revolution or insurrection; 'restrictions on remittances' covers loss due to the investor's inability to convert remittable earnings into sterling or to repatriate capital.

For equity holdings ECGD covers the initial investment and the earnings therefrom. In addition, subject to ECGD's agreement, the investor who so requires it can be given cover on earnings retained in the enterprise up to 100 per cent of the initial contribution. For loans and guarantees of loans cover is for the principal plus interest up to an amount equivalent to the value of the loan.

At the outset of the agreement an overall 'maximum insured amount' is determined within which the investor proposes a 'current insured amount' at the beginning of each 12 months of the contract of insurance. For equity investment, the current insured amount for any one year consists of the initial contribution plus earnings retained in the business together with expected earnings in that year. For loans and guarantees of loans, the current insured amount is the sum of the principal and interest which falls due in that year.

The premium rate of 1 per cent per annum of the amount currently insured is applicable to all countries. In addition there is a commitment premium of ½ per cent per annum on the difference between the amount currently insured and the maximum insurable amount. This amount is written into the agreement.

Investors are expected to maintain the insurance for at least three years and it can then be renewed at the investor's option each year up to the normal maximum of 15 years. If the agreement is terminated within the first three years, a minimum premium becomes payable. Once an insurance is allowed to lapse it cannot be reinstated.

In the event of a claim for expropriation it becomes payable 12 months after the onset of the expropriatory action: Claims due to war become payable on proof of damage to physical assets or 12 months after the enterprise has been put out of action or has been unable to operate profitably for three successive years. Under the 'restrictions on remittances' cause of loss the period before claims become payable is six months after the attempt to convert local currency into sterling. Compensation and recoveries are shared between the investor and ECGD in the proportion in which loss is borne.

Although the investment insurance scheme covers a wide range of new equity and loan holdings, ECGD may at its discretion refuse or restrict cover: for instance cover may be restricted on high risk banking and insurance investments. ECGD will not insure any investment where it considers it would be against British interest, and cover is not normally available to investors in oil or natural gas industries. ECGD must be satisfied that the investment is acceptable to the host country.

It is strongly recommended that the investment is backed by an agreement for resorting to independent arbitration in the event of a dispute, and indeed, the existence of such an agreement will be a favourable factor when ECGD is considering applications for insurance. A large number of governments, including the UK have signed and ratified the Convention setting up the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) sponsored by the World Bank. These governments may well be willing to bind themselves to agree that disputes arising from the investment should, at the investor's request, be referred to the Centre.

As the scheme is confined to new investment it must be emphasised that any application for cover needs to be registered before the UK firms become committed to it. ECGD is unable to consider any application where the investor has committed himself without registration.

In general ECGD offers world-wide protection to new investment against political risks with only a few restrictions. Any firm considering overseas investment would, at an early stage and well before entering into any commitments, be well advised to discuss their proposals with ECGD who are very willing on an entirely informatory basis to put their knowledge and experience at the firm's disposal.

Wages paid by British firms in South Africa: further guidance on publication of information

Peter Shore, the Secretary of State for Trade, said on 12 December in a written reply in the House of Commons that he was issuing further guidance on the Government's request to British firms to publish information on the wages and employment conditions of their black South African employees. He was replying to a question by Mr. Robert Bean (Rochester and Chatham).

The request first appeared in the White Paper (Cmnd 5845) published last December containing the Government's observations on the Parliamentary Select Committee Report on the Wages and Conditions of African Workers Employed by British Firms in South Africa.

All British firms holding more than 10 per cent of the equity in a South African company were asked to publish information specified in detail in an Annex to the White Paper.

Mr. Shore's reply explains that such detailed information will now be sought only from firms with equity holdings of 50 per cent or more. This change takes account of recent South African legislation which imposes certain restrictions on the disclosure of information outside the country by South African registered companies. The South African Government have indicated that their permission is needed under the Second General Law Amendment Act 1974 by such companies before they can transmit information on wages and employment conditions to a principal or associated company in the United Kingdom for publication as requested by the White Paper. They have indicated that they intend granting this permission, subject to the information being filed before its despatch, if the British company holds 50 per cent or more of the equity of the South African company, but not where it has a minority holding.

'We shall continue to encourage British companies with a minority holding to publish whenever possible similar information acquired in the course of their relationship with their South African affiliate (or published locally by the affiliate) as well as more general information on matters such as African advancement, collective bargaining, fringe benefits etc,' said Mr. Shore.

The guidance also comments on methods of publication and accepts that British firms with subsidiaries having less than 20 African employees need not publish information in the detail requested in the Annex to the White Paper.

ECGD INVESTMENT GUARANTEE

Mr. Shore has previously urged chairmen of British companies with existing South African affiliates to secure to the fullest possible extent the adoption of the Code of Practice recommended earlier by the Select Committee. The Parliamentary Answer now discloses he has decided that any company applying for an ECGD guarantee to cover new or further investment in South Africa must give an undertaking to promote adoption of the Code.

Notes

The Select Committee's report (Fifth Report from the Expenditure Committee, HC 116) was published on 6 March 1974.

The White Paper (Wages and Conditions of African Workers Employed by British Firms in South Africa Cmnd 5845) was published on 18 December 1974. Copies were sent on 31 January 1975 under cover of a personal letter from the Secretary of State for Trade to the Chairmen of about 500 companies thought to have affiliates in South Africa.

Since the inception of the ECGD Investment Insurance Scheme in 1972 there have been very few inquiries in respect of South Africa and no agreements have been made covering investment there.

Publication by companies of information on employment practices in South Africa (Cmnd 5845)

Background

This note answers points which have been raised jointly by the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) and the UK-South Africa Trade Association on the Government's request for the publication by British companies of information on the employment practices of their affiliated companies in South Africa. This request originated in the White Paper (Cmnd 5845) giving the Government's observations on the Fifth Report of the Select Committee on Expenditure 1973-74.

Paragraph 4 of Cmnd 5845 states: 'The Government agree with the Select Committee that publication of information on companies' progress towards the objectives of the Code of Practice is an important means of encouraging and persuading others, and that companies should expect continuing publicity for their performance in this field. The Government also believe that Parliament and the public should have access to information allowing judgements to be made on the progress achieved by companies. Parent companies in this country will accordingly be invited to publish regularly in their annual report to shareholders, chairman's statement or in any other convenient form, the information specified in Annex 2 to demonstrate progress in raising non-white wages above Poverty Datum Line (PDL) rates and towards the Minimum Effective Level (MEL)'.

South African legislation on disclosure

The CBI asked for clarification of the effect of the South African Second General Law Amendment Act, which imposes certain restrictions on the disclosure of information by South African registered companies.

The South African Government have now indicated that the legislation requires a South African registered company to obtain the permission of the Minister of Economic Affairs before it transmits information on wages and conditions of employment to a principal or associated company in the UK and in other countries generally. They have told us that they intend granting permission if the British company holds 50 per cent or more of the equity of the South African company, and if a copy of the information to be transmitted by the South African company has been filed with the Department of Commerce before its despatch. But they would refuse permission where the British company holds less than a 50 per cent equity in the South African associate.

As a consequence of the South African Government's

legislation, publication of the information specified in detail in Annex 2 of the White Paper will be looked for only where a British company holds 50 per cent or more of the equity in the South African company. (The White Paper contemplated publication where a British company held more than 10 per cent of the equity of the South African affiliate: Annex 2 (Note (a)).

The Government nevertheless continue to encourage British companies with minority holdings (especially where the nature of these holdings gives an important influence on policies) to make public to the best of their ability the steps they have taken to promote the adoption by their South African affiliates of the policy and practices recommended in the Code of Practice and to report as fully as possible on the progress made.

Form of publication

It has been suggested that inclusion of this information might in some cases upset the balance of annual report of chairman's statements.

The White Paper also contemplates publication 'in any other convenient form', consistent with the objective that Parliament and the public should be adequately informed of progress. An acceptable alternative would be a separate note available on request, with a reference in the annual report or chairman's statement to the availability of this. The Department of Trade would like to receive a copy of the information in its published form.

Poverty Datum Lines (PDL) and Minimum Effective Levels (MEL)

The CBI have said that in some cases, for example in mining areas, existing PDLs are unsatisfactory yardsticks of the minimum subsistence requirements of African workers; that in other cases there is no PDL; and that the MEL, defined as 150 per cent of the PDL, is unsatisfactory as a target for a minimum level of wages. They are concerned that a simple tabulation of this data could be misleading.

It is recognised that PDLs have been calculated mainly in respect of workers in urban areas and also that in some cases PDLs and MELs have been superseded by other forms of poverty data calculations. Where South African affiliates of British firms are using a PDL or equivalent which relates to the area in which they operate, or where they are using a PDL for a different but comparable area or situation, then this should be indicated in the published information, together with any reservations which the company has on its relevance. If, however, there is no PDL or equivalent for the location, then companies should consider following the guidance (in paragraph 8 of the Code of Practice) that experts should be commissioned to produce appropriate estimates. Where a company considers that the wages of the lowest paid African workers cannot be related to an appropriate PDL, it should explain how the wages and other benefits in kind received by these workers relate to the minimum subsistence requirements of these workers and their families. In such cases companies may also wish to include figures showing the percentage increase in wages from year to year to illustrate the extent of improvement.

As regards the arbitrary nature of the MEL, the Code of Practice (para 9) states: 'The estimators of the PDL regard it as a measure of the barest minimum required to support a family in African living conditions, assuming the wisest allocation of expenditure. A wage equal to the PDL cannot therefore be thought of as a fair one. Companies are urged to accept the MEL as the target for the minimum wages and to establish a timetable for achieving it'. Companies will no doubt publish fuller comments if they feel any danger of misinterpretation of the level of wages paid in relation to the MEL.

Position of companies with few African employees

The CBI suggested that the details requested in Annex 2 of the White Paper would be excessive for companies whose subsidiaries or branches employ very small numbers in South Africa.

The Government accept this point and companies whose subsidiaries (or branches) in South Africa employ less than 20 Africans will not now be asked to publish information in the full detail proposed. But such companies are asked wherever possible at least to state publicly how many Africans they employ and whether their pay and conditions of employment are in line with the Code of Practice.

UK/GDR Joint Commission meets in East Berlin

The United Kingdom/German Democratic Republic Joint Governmental Commission held its second session in East Berlin from 9 to 11 December under the joint chairmanship of Lionel Lightman, Under-Secretary in the Department of Trade, and Herr C. Meyer, Director General in the GDR Ministry for Foreign Trade.

The British delegation included representatives from industry and commerce as well as officials from the Department of Trade and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Joint Commission reviewed the general development of trade and industrial, technological, and scientific co-operation between the United Kingdom and the German Democratic Republic in the period since its last meeting in London in November 1974. During the week of the Joint Commission Mr. Lightman had meetings with several representatives of the GDR Government, including Dr. G. Beil, State Secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Trade.

The Joint Commission was established under the Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological Co-operation Agreement signed in London in December 1973 and meets annually alternately in London and Berlin. The next meeting will be in London during the fourth quarter of 1976.

Changes in some overseas postal rates and services

Postal charges for printed papers sent abroad at the surface mail Printed Paper rates will be increased on 5 January 1976. Both Full Rate and Reduced Rate items will be affected. This price change was originally scheduled for 17 March 1975, but was deferred to 5 January 1976 by agreement with the Post Office Users' National Council.

Also on 5 January 1976, as a result of an international decision affecting all countries, the Insured Box service will be withdrawn. Items previously sent in Insured Boxes may, in future, be sent as Insured Letters.

Full details of overseas postal prices are contained in the Postal Rates Overseas Compendium, a Post Office publication available free of charge to export firms. A new issue (No. 1/76) of this publication, which contains the new scales of Printed Paper rates, will shortly be sent to exporters on the Post Office mailing list. Any exporter not on this list is invited to send his letterhead marked 'Compendium please' to: PMk4 (Compendium), FREEPOST, Room 434, Postal Headquarters, St. Martins-le-Grand, London EC1B 1HQ. (No stamp is necessary.)

Exporters on this mailing list are kept up to date on international postal developments by Interpost.

Togo and Dahomey: Embassy closure

The British Embassy in Lomé closed down on 31 October 1975. Responsibility for Togo now rests with the Commercial Department, British High Commission, Barclays Bank Building, High Street, (PO Box 296), Accra, Ghana, and that for Dahomey with the Commercial Department, British High Commission, Kajola House, 62-64, Campbell Street, Lagos, Nigeria (postal address: Private Mail Bag 12136, Lagos). Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5334.

Sudan – new Patent Law

Sudan's Invention Patency Act 1971 came into force on 15 October 1971 and provides for the first time in that country a law for the protection of patented inventions. Application for a patent may be made by an inventor or his assignee. Prior to the application the invention must not have been made available to the public by written or oral description anywhere or by any other means. There is no examination for novelty and no opposition procedure. Patents are granted for a term of 20 years from the date of application subject to the payment of annual fees. If the invention has not been worked after four years from the date of application or three years from the date of grant of the patent the patentee may be required to grant licences.

A copy of the new Act is available for consultation in the Chancery House Annexe of the Science Reference Library (Holborn Branch), Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY.

Hints to business men booklets

Revised editions of the booklets on United Arab Emirates and Oman, and on Singapore have been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets from Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Room D 05-09, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel 01-248 5757, ext. 7146, or any Regional Office of the Departments of Trade and Industry.

Notices to Importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH.

No. 1528: Irrevocable letters of credit

Before an importer can open an irrevocable letter of credit in respect of goods whose import into the United Kingdom is restricted and for which an individual import licence is required, it is necessary for him to satisfy his bank that he holds the necessary licence. This requirement does not however apply in the case of goods subject to surveillance arrangements and for which licences marked 'Surveillance' are issued. In future licences issued for handloom textiles from India, against handloom certificates issued by the Indian authorities, will be marked 'Surveillance: Handloom' and may be regarded as surveillance licences when opening letters of credit. The requirement also does not apply in the case of goods imported under the authority of the Open General Import Licence, 1973, without the need for an individual licence.

No. 1530: Imports of cigars from the Dollar Area

On and after 1 January, 1976, the following goods originating in or consigned to the UK from the Dollar Area, may be imported under the authority of the Open General Import Licence (ie without the need for an individual import licence).

Tariff heading	Description of goods
ex. 24.02	Cigars

The Dollar Area, as defined in the Open General Import Licence, means Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, the Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, the United States of America, and Venezuela.

By liberalising these imports, the UK further aligns with Regulation (EEC) 1439/74 which establishes common rules for imports from market trading countries. Inquiries: ILB, tel. 01-603 4644, ext 281.

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United Kingdom Import Duties on 1 January 1976

An article in *Trade and Industry* of 28 November (page 582) gave general information about UK import duties at 1 January 1976 and mentioned that in addition to the Import Duties (General) (No. 5) Order 1975 several further Statutory Instruments would be made to come into force on 1 January. The following Orders and Regulations have now been laid before the House of Commons:

The Import Duties (Certain Mediterranean Countries) (Reductions and Exemptions) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 1978).

The Import Duties (Cyprus) (Reductions) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2075).

The Import Duties (Egypt) (Reductions) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2077).

The Import Duties (Faroe Islands) (Reductions and Exemptions) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2074).

The Import Duties (Greece) (Reductions) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2057).

The Import Duties (Israel) (Reductions) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 1998).

The Import Duties (Morocco and Tunisia) (Reductions) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2058).

The Import Duties (Spain) (Reductions) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2093).

The Import Duties (Turkey) (Reductions and Exemptions) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2056).

The Import Duties (General) (No. 8) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2073) amending and correcting certain errors in the Import Duties (General) (No. 5) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 1744).

The Import Duties (Temporary Reductions and Exemptions) (No. 21) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2027) providing for suspensions of the intra-Community rates and associated reductions of the Full rates.

The Import Duties (Temporary Reductions and Exemptions) (No. 22) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 1977) providing for implementation in the UK Tariff of certain Common Customs Tariff suspensions or reductions.

The Import Duties (Temporary Reductions and Exemptions) (No. 23) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2076) providing for suspensions and reductions on aircraft components.

The Import Duties (Quota Relief) (Phosphorus) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2003) opening a UK tariff quota for phosphorus.

The Import Duties (Quota Relief) (Paper, Paperboard and Printed Products) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2072) opening UK duty-free tariff quotas for imports of these goods from EFTA countries.

The Import Duties (Quota Relief) (No. 2) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2059) opening the UK's share of the Community tariff quota for certain petroleum products from Egypt.

The Import Duties (Quota Relief) (No. 3) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2060) opening a UK tariff quota for wines from Greece at preferential rates of duty.

The Import Duties (Quota Relief) (No. 4) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2081) opening the UK's share of Community tariff quotas for certain eels, dried grapes, certain coniferous plywood, newsprint, ferro-silicon, unwrought lead and zinc, silk and certain silk yarns.

The Import Duties (Developing Countries) (No. 4) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2094) providing relief from import duties for certain goods of developing countries (including Papua New Guinea).

The European Free Trade Association and other countries (Origin of certain goods) Regulations 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2082) consolidating and amending earlier Regulations determining origin rules for goods previously covered by the EFTA Convention.

The Origin of Goods (Certain Mediterranean Countries) Regulations 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2100) updating and amending earlier Regulations determining origin rules for imports from Greece, Lebanon, Malta and Spain.

A modelmaker puts the finishing touches to a scale model of the huge new Abu Dhabi oil refinery which is due for completion early in 1976. The model is flanked, in unlikely juxtaposition, by a replica of the Horse Guards' building in London's Whitehall. The refinery model features a variety of finely detailed work, including the use of tinned copper wire to represent the complex of oil pipelines. It has been completed by John Piper Ltd., Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, in about six weeks and will be placed on exhibition overseas.

The BBC Export Promotion Service

The primary aim of the BBC Export Promotion Service is to report Britain's progress as an industrial and trading nation and thus help to promote a favourable climate for exports. Every day the BBC tells the world about British business, industry, finance, technology, agriculture and science. It reports British achievements, progress and know-how, using the export knowledge of its specialist reporters. Products and manufacturers are named in these industrial broadcasts and inquiries resulting are passed on to manufacturers. The BBC broadcasts overseas in English and 39 other languages. Manufacturers who have an interesting story about British inventions, new products, unusual or striking export achievements, participation in overseas fairs, visits abroad, etc., are invited to contact the BBC. Telephone the Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, at 01-240 3456, ext. 2393/2039 or write; Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, Bush House, London WC2B 4PH.

Addresses of ECGD offices

The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is a Government Department providing export credit insurance for United Kingdom exporters and insurance against political risks for new investments overseas. Although credit insurance is its main service to exporters the Department offers them a number of others. Firstly the Bank Guarantee scheme, enables exporters who are eligible to obtain export finance from their bank at a special low rate. Major projects carried out by British firms in overseas countries can be financed by the buyer credit technique which gives the exporter the bulk of his payment on shipment of the goods. Similar to this is the line of credit facility which extends the buyer credit principle to include contracts often with an individual value as low as £10,000. ECGD now insures 35 per cent of all UK exports. For full details of all ECGD services contact Publicity Branch, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL, telephone 01-606 6699 extension 258, telex 883601, or get in touch with one of the offices listed below.

Central London

London, EC1 to EC4, WC1 and 2, W1 and SW1.

D. G. Hake, Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London W1V 3PB. Tel. 01-437 2292, Telex 24105.

South London

London SE, SW2–20 and W2–14, Kent, Surrey (excluding the administrative district of Spelthorne), East and West Sussex, the eastern part of Hampshire, the Isle of Wight and the Channel Isles.

G. J. A. Link, 320 Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey CR0 4XJ. Tel. 01-686 9921. Telex 946998.

North London

London N, NW, E, the southern parts of Essex, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, the Slough, Burnham and Datchet area of Berkshire and the Spelthorne district of Surrey.

C. W. Gentry, 593–599 High Road, Tottenham, N17 6SW. Tel. 01-808 4570. Telex 263615.

Belfast

The six counties of Northern Ireland.

R. H. Forsyth, River House, High Street, Belfast BT1 2BE. Tel. 0232 31743. Telex 74577.

Birmingham

Leicester, Nottinghamshire, Salop, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands, the southern part of Derbyshire and that part of Hereford and Worcester formerly known as Worcestershire.

F. Wilmot, Colmore Centre, 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 3SB. Tel. 021-233 1771. Telex 33132

Bristol

Dyfed, Powys, Gwent, West, Mid and South Glamorgan, Gloucester, Avon, Wiltshire, Oxon, Dorset, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall. That part of Hereford and Worcester formerly known as Herefordshire, Berkshire except the Slough, Burnham and Datchet areas and the western part of Hampshire.

R. A. Bounds, Robinson Building, 1 Redcliffe Street, Bristol BS1 6NP. Tel. 0272 299971. Telex 44248.

Cambridge

Bedfordshire, Cambridge, Norfolk, Northamptonshire and Suffolk, the northern parts of Essex, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and the southern part of Lincolnshire including the City of Lincoln.

H. Watson, Three Crowns House, 72-80 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1NJ. Tel. 0223 68801. Telex 81624.

Glasgow

Scotland and the Outer Isles.

F. R. Burge, Fleming House, 134 Renfrew Street, Glasgow G3 6TL. Tel. 041-332 8707. Telex 77130.

Leeds

Durham, Tyne & Wear, Northumberland, Cleveland, North, West and South Yorkshire, Humberside and the northern part of Lincolnshire.

W. Ford, West Riding House, 67 Albion Street, Leeds LS1 5AA. Tel. 0532 450631. Telex 55125.

Manchester

Gwynedd, Clwyd, Cheshire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Cumbria, the northern part of Derbyshire and Isle of Man.

R. H. K. Hughes, Elisabeth House, St. Peter's Square, Manchester M2 4AJ. Tel. 061-228 3621. Telex 667756.

New York

In the United States of America exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident Representative for the USA and Canada.

J. K. Sedman c/o British Trade Development Office, 150 East 58th Street, New York 10022 USA. Tel. 212-593 2258. Telex 420543.

Import and export controls for wildlife conservation

Scope of the controls

The Convention on International Trade in endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora will come into operation in the UK on 1 January 1976. Pending the enactment of new comprehensive legislation the import and export of all the species of animals and plants in the Convention, and certain parts and products such as spotted furskins and reptile skins, will be controlled temporarily under the Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 3) Order 1975 and by an amendment to the Open General Import Licence. The controls have been designed to help conserve endangered wildlife while having the minimum effect on trade in non-endangered species.

The Animals (Restriction of Importation) Act 1964 and the Wild Birds (Importation) Order 1970 are being suspended. Many of the species covered by the 1964 Animals Act and all the birds in the 1970 Birds Order will be covered by the new controls, as will the plumage controlled at present.

Licensing arrangements

The species to be controlled are divided into two lists. Licences for the endangered species on List A, including their parts and derivatives, will not normally be available for commercial purposes. List B includes all the other controlled items for which import and export licences will normally be granted readily. Where animals or plants are not accompanied by an import licence Customs may require a declaration from the importer giving the full scientific name of the species and stating, if this is in accordance with the facts, that the importation of the species is not restricted.

The Department of the Environment will issue all licences in Great Britain including import licences for birds of prey and owls (at present issued by the Home Office and the Scottish Home and Health Department), and controlled animals and furskins and plumage (at present issued by Department of Trade).

Licences in Northern Ireland will be issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Full information, including a list of the species and parts to be controlled and guidance on applying for licences, is being sent to trade associations, or it may be obtained from:

The Department of the Environment,
Wildlife Conservation Licensing Section,
17-19 Rochester Row,
London SW1P 1LN
Tel. 01-834 8181

Tariff quotas 1976: paper and board and certain printed products originating in EFTA countries (and Finland): correction

The following corrections should be made to the notice published in last week's *Trade and Industry* under the above heading:

1 Page 718, first paragraph, last line should read:

the quotas will later be published in Part eleven of the Customs Tariff.

2 Page 720, under FINLAND, Common customs tariff heading 48.07, 'Paper and paperboard impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface decorated or printed (not merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within Chapter 49); in rolls or sheets' after

B. Other
Coated printing paper

and before quota serial no. 2613

	Quota serial no.	1976 quota levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1976 tariff/ trade code no.
the following should be inserted:	2605	16,540 tonnes (of which not more than 14,000 tonnes mechanical)	4807.1174 4807.1306 4807.1441

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at April 1, 1974, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown.

£2.40 (*by post* £2.57).

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH). Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

HMSO BOOKS

Tariff and Trade Notices

Iceland

Goods prohibited from import on credit. The Icelandic Ministry of Commerce have announced that the following goods have been removed from the list of goods which may be imported on 90 days credit terms. It is now prohibited to import these goods on credit.

BTN	Goods	BTN	Goods
84.09.00	Self-propelled road rollers	84.25.04	Hay strawing and turning machines
84.11.01	Hay driers	84.25.05	Sorting machines
84.22.03	Cranes	84.25.09	Other
84.22.05	Hay blower conveyors	84.56.01	Cement mixers
84.22.06	Conveyor belts, screw conveyors, etc.	87.01.11	Wheeled tractors
84.22.07	Travelling conveyors with lifting equipment	87.01.20	Tractors for two wheeled trailers
84.22.08	Platform lifts for motor vehicles	87.02.11	Passenger cars used as taxis
84.22.09	Other	87.02.20	Buses
84.23.01	Excavators and mechanical shovels	87.02.33	Diesel trucks 3 tons and over
84.23.02	Bulldozers	87.02.34	Other trucks 3 tons and over
84.23.03	Road scrapers	87.02.35	Trucks under 3 tons
84.23.04	Mechanical loaders	87.02.36	Vans for hire
84.23.09	Other	87.03.02	Snow ploughs
84.24.01	Ploughs	87.03.03	Mobile cranes
84.24.02	Harrows	87.03.09	Other
84.24.03	Fertiliser spreaders	87.05.04	Bodies for trucks, four wheel drive vehicles and buses
84.24.09	Other	87.07.00	Vehicles for factories with motors, etc.
84.25.02	Other mowing machines	87.14.02	Hay wagons, other wagons
84.25.03	Potato and other harvesters		

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 458/461.

Portugal

Currency regulations. Portuguese *Diario do Governo* 248, 25 October 1975, published Order 619/75 which establishes new currency regulations.

Foreign travellers wishing to leave Portugal with more than 5,000 escudos in foreign currency (including traveller's cheques, etc.) may do so only if they have completed a declaration on entry verifying that they entered the country with more than that sum. For stays longer than three days, except in the case of collective travel, a minimum daily expenditure of 700 escudos will be assumed.

Travellers may not bring into the country more than 1,000 escudos in notes of the Bank of Portugal. Any amount above this sum must be deposited in a special account, and only the depositor may reclaim it when leaving the country.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 458/461.

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exporters (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Import surcharge exemptions. *Trade and Industry*, 5 December 1975 (page 647) published a list of goods which may be exempted from the import surcharge scheme if imported by manufacturers for use in their own industrial processes. The following goods should now be deleted from the list: 29.16.02, 39.02.02, 39.05.08, 47.01.02.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 458/461.

Spain

Identity coding: The Spanish *State Gazette*, 22 October 1975, published decree 2423/1975 of 25 September, which gave detailed regulations for a new indentity coding under Spanish commercial law for legal persons and bodies in general of all companies established in Spain.

For tax purposes application must be made within 30 days after the date on which the company or body is established for an identity code number and the corresponding identity card from the Treasury branch office of the province in which they are domiciled.

Copies of an English translation of the decree are available from CRE tel: 01-215 3476.

Malta

Water taps: import licensing. The Malta *Government Gazette*, 5 December 1975, announced that, with immediate effect, the importation of all water taps has been placed under import licensing control. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Hand-made carpets: import licensing. The Malta *Government Gazette*, 2 December 1975, announced that with immediate effect the importation of hand-made carpets has been placed under import licensing control. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Britain exported £982 million to the Netherlands last year.
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We can research the potential within the Dutch market for your product, assist in setting up operations, or conduct an agency search. With established contacts in government, commerce and banking etc. we can introduce you to the right people. And all at very low cost.

Contact: Mr. Alabaster. Tel: 01-405 1358
THE NETHERLANDS-BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
307 High Holborn, London WC1V 7LS

Czechoslovakia

Road traffic regulations. The Federal Ministry of the Interior has issued decree 100, dated 23 July 1975, on regulations for road traffic, which comes into effect on 1 January 1976. A copy of the decree in English can be seen in OTAR Section. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 466/476/288.

Israel

Ballasts for lighting: import surcharge. The Israeli authorities have levied an import surcharge on BN 85.01.2111 – ballasts for lighting provided the weight does not exceed 5,000gm. The levy is calculated as the difference between the price which the holder of the goods has obtained or is likely to obtain for them and the cost price plus reasonable expenses and profits. No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 458/461.

Algeria

Heat transfer paper. According to an unofficial announcement, heat transfer paper (Tariff no. 49.08) will now be subject to import licence issued by the Ministry of Commerce. No shipment should be made until the importer is in possession of a valid licence.

No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 461.

Egypt

Submission of tenders. The following ministerial decree has been published in the *Official Gazette* to take immediate effect.

'Decision committees shall not be authorised to accept any offers submitted by a foreigner whether a natural or a judiciary person, unless the offer is presented through a public section trading company or an Egyptian commercial agent mentioned and entered in the trade agents' register and in the commercial register.

'It is stipulated that offers submitted through beneficiary firms be presented by a public sector company or an Egyptian trade agent mentioned and entered in the commercial agent's register or in the commercial register.'

Companies with official representatives or agents in Egypt are advised by the British Embassy to confirm with them that they have applied for registration in the Register of Commercial Agents at the Ministry of Trade in accordance with Law No. 117-1975 relating to Duties of Registration in the Register of Commercial Agency Affairs.

No further information is available but copies of the above decree are available. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5358.

Sierra Leone

Import licensing and exchange control. Notification was given in *Trade and Industry*, 5 December (page 649) and 12 December (page 728) of the revocation of General Import Licence No. 1 of 1975. The following Government notice has now been received from the British High Commission in Freetown.

Govt. Notice No. 1260
IMPORT CONTROL

General Import Licence No. 1 of 1975 published as Government Notice No. 929 in Sierra Leone *Gazette* No. 62 of 12 September 1974 is hereby revoked with effect from 3 November 1975.

As from 3 November 1975, no order should be placed by any importer for goods of any kind without specific licences to be issued by the Ministry and with the consent of the Bank of Sierra Leone.

As a result of the above, and until further notice, all goods formerly imported under General Import Licence No. 1 of 1975 (now revoked) can only be imported subject to the issue of a Specific Import Licence by the Ministry of Trade and Industry and clearance from the Exchange Control Department of the Bank of Sierra Leone. Importers are, therefore, advised in their own interest that no orders should be placed unless and until a Specific Import, Licence has been issued by the Ministry and the necessary Foreign Exchange Control clearance obtained from the Bank of Sierra Leone. The following items are expressly exempted from the requirements of Specific Import Licensing:

1 Private imports by individuals for their bona fide personal use;
2 Imports by clubs, libraries, schools, teacher training institutions, university colleges and other such institutions, of books, magazines, educational and scientific equipment;
3 Imports of magazines, trade journals, etc.;
4 Imports of professional and religious robes, such as wigs, gowns, collars, etc.;
5 Imports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products *required urgently*, provided the permission of the Ministry of Health has been obtained;
6 Imports of bona fide trade samples, provided that the quantities are not excessive in relation to the nature of the goods concerned;
7 Imports of personal or household effects of crews or passengers arriving in Sierra Leone;
8 Imports of bona fide gifts addressed to individuals and organisations;
9 Imports of Embassies, Diplomatic Missions and International organisations enjoying Diplomatic privileges and by their staffs.

In the case of Orders placed before 3 November 1975 for goods formerly imported under General Import Licence No. 1 of 1975, Importers are now required to apply to the Bank of Sierra Leone through their bankers for the necessary foreign exchange to pay for the goods.

In the case of orders placed on and after 3 November 1975, Importers should apply to the Ministry of Trade and Industry for Specific Import Licences to cover such orders.

Note: Importers are to note that all Specific Import Licences previously issued and remaining unutilized should be returned to the Ministry of Trade and Industry for review.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 473/472/471/462.

The Gambia

Importation of vegetable seeds. Legal Notice No. 47 of 1975 published in *The Gambia Gazette*, 17 October 1975 gives the following regulations for the importation of vegetable seeds as prescribed in The Plant Importation and Regulation Act (Cap 143):

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Importation of Vegetable Seeds Regulations 1975.

2. In these Regulations:

'Vegetable Seeds' means all seeds producing plants, especially herbaceous plants, which or part of which could be used as food.

'Inspector' means the Director of Agriculture or any person appointed by the Director of Agriculture to be an Inspector for the purpose of these Regulations.

3. No person shall import or caused to be imported into The Gambia any vegetable seed without the prior permission of the Director of Agriculture.

A large gas-fired burner for the Middle East – part of a £44,000 order for four divided flow burners placed with the Combustion Division of Hamworthy Engineering Ltd., part of the Powell Duffryn Group. The burners will fire two 500,000 lb/hr MCR evaporation boilers designed and now being built by Foster Wheeler Power Products Ltd. There are two Hamworth divided flow burners to each boiler. They are the largest burners ever built by Hamworthy, whose headquarters are at Poole, Dorset. Each is capable of burning 345,000 cu ft of natural gas an hour – equivalent to 8.65 tons of fuel oil. Put another way, this is 355,000,000 Btu/hr, equal to the combined capacity of over 7,000 ordinary domestic hot water boilers. On the left is Charles Hardy, chief engineer of Hamworthy Combustion Division.

4. Applications for permits shall be made in writing to the Director of Agriculture, and shall state:

(*a*) the full name, residence and postal address of the applicant;
(*b*) the name and address of the person from whom it is proposed to obtain the vegetable seeds;
(*c*) the botanical name or the generally accepted popular name and varietal names of the vegetable seeds and the quantity of each variety it is desired to import;
(*d*) the estimated or expected date of arrival of the vegetable seeds.

5. Permits to import granted by the Director of Agriculture shall be in the form set out in Schedule I hereto as far as circumstances permit.

6. All packets and containers containing imported vegetable seeds shall be date-stamped by the original suppliers.

7. Any vegetable seed brought to The Gambia by steamer, post or other channel shall, before being delivered to the consignee or addressee, be examined by a Customs Officer for the purpose of determining whether the consignee or addressee possesses a permit from the Director of Agriculture and whether the packet or container is date-stamped by the Suppliers; and the Customs Officer shall send to the Director of Agriculture the parcel or consignment for tests by the Inspector with a view to determining the age and germination capacity of the vegetable seeds.

8. If such a germination test should prove the vegetable seeds old and with poor germination capacity, the Inspector shall immediately destroy the vegetable seeds and the consignee or addressee shall be liable, at the discretion of the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, to pay any expenses incurred by the Customs Officer or the Department of Agriculture notwithstanding that the vegetable seeds have to be destroyed.

9. Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of Regulations 3, 4 and 6 shall be liable on conviction to a fine of 25 Dalasis.

10. In order to facilitate compliance with these Regulations, officers of the Department of Agriculture will on application advise intending importers of vegetable seeds.

SCHEDULE 1

THE IMPORTATION OF VEGETABLE SEEDS REGULATIONS

Permit to Import

Permission is hereby given to .....
of ..... to import into
..... from .....
the following .....

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 473/472/471/462.

Kenya

Importation of commercial vehicles. Further to the notice in *Trade and Industry*, 12 December 1975, page 729, concerning EAC Gazette Supplement No. 7, 31 August 1975 – dealing with the Restricted Imports (Commercial Motor Vehicles) Order 1975 – it should be noted that the prohibition on importation of medium or heavy commercial vehicles (ie any commercial vehicle having a load capacity of two tonnes or more) does not apply to such vehicles which are in a completely knocked down condition in accordance with the First Schedule to the Order and without certain components which are included in the Second Schedule to the Order. Furthermore, after 30 June 1977 the importation of all commercial and FWD vehicles will be prohibited except as noted above with certain minor exceptions. Full details of the exceptions and Schedules may be obtained from OTAR ext. 472/471/473/462.

South Africa

Tariff changes. The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 21 November 1975.

R2191	BN 39.02, 59.03 and 59.08. The rate of duty on a certain textile fabrics embedded in or impregnated, coated or covered with vinyl chloride preparations and b certain bonded fibre fabrics and similar bonded yarn fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with vinyl chloride polymers, is amended from 50% (General) and 30% (M.F.N.) to 25% or 180c per kg. less 75 per cent of the fob price.
R2192	BN 49.01 and 49.02. The effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on certain soft covered fiction books and booklets and fiction periodicals consisting predominantly of a single complete novel or story in a single issue. is reduced from 5 c each to free.
R2195	BN 84.23. Tariff heading 84.23 is restated for statistical purposes.
R2197	BN 85.01. The effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on certain electric motors with adjustable speeds is increased from 5% (General) and free (Preferential) to 30% (General) and 25% (Preferential). Specific provision is made for inductors at the existing rate of duty.
R2199	BN 50.09, 50.10, 51.04, 53.11, 55.07, 55.09, 56.07, 58.04, 60.01, and 62.02. 1 The rates of duty on certain textiles are amended. 2 Table linen, including serviettes, whether or not in sets, which comply with the requirements of item 460.22. may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item.
R2193	Item 311.14. BN 54.05 and 59.08. Industrial rebates. 1 Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on tubular woven fabrics of flax, impregnated coated, covered or laminated with polyamide material, cut on the bias, for the manufacture of collar support material of combined felt and flax fabric. 2 The provision under item 311.14/54.05 is restated.
R2194	Item 405.05/06. BN 49.00 and 49.01. General rebates. As soft covered fiction books are now free of duty the provisions for a rebate of duty on such books are withdrawn.
R2196	Item 311.25. BN 59.03. Industrial rebates. Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on bonded fibre fabrics of polyester fibres, not laminated, for the manufacture of foundation garments.
R2200	Item 311.13, 19,20, 21,25. BN 55.09, 56.07, 51.04. The rebate provisions for textiles for use by the clothing industry are amended.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Tariff application. Customs Tariff Application List 697, published in the South African *Government Gazette* 12 December 1975 contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on the following:

1 Adults' footwear classified under tariff subheading 64.02.60.90.
2 Tie rod ends and drag links for motor vehicles classifiable under tariff subheading 87.06.50.
3 Certain textile fabrics classifiable under tariff subheadings 39.02.10.60, 39.02.85.80, and 59.08.90.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to CRE tel. 01-215 5274.

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Either of these people can take both your shipping and travel enquiries.

Indonesia

Textiles and textile paint and chemical materials: duty changes. The Indonesian Minister of Finance has announced with effect from 17 October 1975 changes in import duty on certain textiles included under the following BTN numbers:

50.04 50.05 50.06 50.09 50.10 51.01 51.04 53.01 53.03 53.04 53.05 53.06 53.07 53.08 53.09 53.11 55.05 55.08 55.09 56.01 56.02 56.04 56.05 56.07 60.01 60.03 60.04 60.05 61.01 61.02 61.05 61.06 62.01 62.02 62.05 63.01 63.02

Details of the revised rates are obtainable from OTAR section. Inquirers should quote the Brussels tariff nomenclature number and give a detailed description of the goods concerned.

Partial exemption of import duty and sales tax may also be granted on the following when used as textile paint and chemical materials, on the recommendation of the Indonesian Minister of Finance if approved by the Director General of the textile industry.

29.01.90	Benzene	29.15.90	Dimethylterephthalalate (DMT)
29.01.00	Cyclohexane		
29.01.90	Para-Xylene	29.15.90	Terepthalic acid (T.P.A.)
29.04.10	Methanol	29.35.90	Caprolactan (Amide group)
29.04.90	Ethylene glycol	29.35.90	Heterocyclic
29.14.20	Acetic acid	39.01.19.8	Nylon chips

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/468/401.

Thailand

Coconut oil: import control. The Thai Minister of Commerce has issued notification Import of Goods (No. 78) 1975 prohibiting import of coconut oil except when the goods were shipped before 3 October 1975 or when importers hold a permit from the Ministry of Commerce. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 401/468/469.

Paper and paperboard: tariff change. The Thai Minister of Finance has issued notification C 4/1975 which cancels the reduction of tariff under notification C 4/1974 (see *Trade and Industry*, 1 August 1975, page 236) on goods falling within heading 48.01d of the Thai customs tariff 1960. The tariff now reads:

Item no.	Description	Rate of import duty: *Ad valorem* (%)	Specific: Unit	Specific: Per unit (Baht)
48.01	d Other	30	kg	2.50
	Only for use in gypsum board producing industry	10	kg	0.40
	Only for use in computer cards producing industry	10	kg	0.75
	Only when imported or ordered to be imported by the Bank of Thailand for printing bank notes	10	kg	1.00

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 401/468/469.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section,
Export Data Branch
Export Services and Promotions Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

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Tariff changes. The Thai Minister of Finance, in Notification No. 5/2518 (1975) which came into effect on 5 November, has announced changes in the rate of duty for goods falling under BN headings 90.02; 90.08a; 90.08b; 90.10. The new details are as follows:

Item No.	Classification	Rates of duty: *Ad valorem* per cent	Specific duty: Unit	Specific duty: Rate per unit (Baht)
90.02	Lens duly assembled, for specific use as component parts with cine-cameras of the type using 35mm film upwards	10	—	—
	Filters for use with cine-cameras of the type using 35mm film upwards	10	—	—
90.08	a. Cine-cameras of the type using 35mm film upwards	10	—	—
	b. Tape recorders and sound emitters used for movie-making	10	—	—
90.10	Viewers, synchronisers, splicers and rewinders of the type using 35mm film upwards	10	—	—

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 401/468/469.

New Zealand

Industries Development Commission reports. Copies of the following New Zealand Industries Development Commission (late Tariff and Development Board) reports are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

1 Monofil, rods, etc., of glass fibre agglomerated with plastic material and suited for use in making fishing rods (tariff items 39.01.031 and 39.01.039)
2 Unsintered polytetrafluoroethylene tape (tariff item 39.02.111)
3 Vibratory feeders (tariff item ex 84.59.139)
4 Food preparation machinery (tariff items 84.30.012, 84.30.013 and 84.30.014)
5 Tube and pipe fittings of iron and steel (tariff heading 73.20)

Ref. CRE 511/75. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5321.

Children's nightwear: safety report. The New Zealand Minister of Trade and Industry has recently released a report by the Flammable Fabrics Committee concerning fire safety in children's nightwear. Copies of the report may be obtained from Commercial Relations and Export Division. Ref. CRE 46704. Inquiries: ext. 5321.

Fiji

Motor cars: import quota reduced. The Fiji Minister of Finance disclosed his 1976 budget on 14 November 1975. A measure of interest to UK suppliers is the reduction in the new car import quota from 1,500 to 1,250. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/468/401.

JAPAN DISSATISFIED WITH THE LIMITED RESULTS ACHIEVED THROUGH AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS?

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES await enterprising British manufacturers in the form of joint venture operations, wholly owned subsidiaries, branch sales operations and technological licence agreements in Japan. But in order to ensure that the best possible advantage is taken of such opportunities, it is absolutely essential to appoint a local representative possessing the necessary expertise and connections to act on your behalf. As Advisers and Consultants with years of experience of negotiations with the Japanese in the above sectors, we are pleased to offer our specialised services, which also include market research.

Mr. Rock from our Tokyo office is now stationed in the U.K. His address is 88 Wimborne Road, Poole, BH15 2DA, (Tel: 020 13 79820), and he is available for consultations with clients whenever necessary.

G. INOUYE, Managing Director
RAYDEN (JAPAN) LTD, Shokin Building, 11-12, 8-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: 571-8023/5. Telex: J26847 (Raydenco).
Cables: Raydenco, TOKYO

Hong Kong

Liquors, tobacco, motor vehicles: duty increased. Increased rates of duty on liquors, tobacco and motor vehicles were introduced on 4 December 1975 by the Hong Kong authorities, following the abolition of the Commonwealth Preference Tariff. The new rates are:

Liquors	Duty payable per gallon
Brandy	HK$123
Whisky, gin, rum, vodka and spirituous liquors	HK$95.5
Champagne and other sparkling wine	HK$71.0
Ethyl alcohol	HK$9.9

Details on other items under this heading will be published as soon as possible.

Tobacco	Duty payable per pound
Cigars	HK$19.80
Cigarettes	HK$18.50
Other varieties	HK$15.90

Motor vehicles. The registration tax is now 30 per cent on non-enfranchised public cars, private cars, motor cycles and tricycles.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/468/401.

Japan

Gas heating appliances: safety regulations. New safety regulations for gas heating appliances (see *Trade and Industry*, 24 October 1975), are now expected to be finalised in June 1976 and take effect from the end of the year. A further notice will be issued when details are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

United States

Importation of motor vehicles and equipment. The *Federal Register* dated 20 November 1975 published notice of a proposed rule to make certain changes in the Customs Regulations for the entry of motor vehicles and related equipment subject to the Federal Safety Standards. This affects vehicles and equipment manufactured after 1 January 1968. Written comments to the Commissioner of Customs, Regulations Division, Washington DC 20229 by 22 December 1975.

A copy of the text is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 456/457/7312.

Registered trade marks

The lists of tariff, customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Bahamas

Commonwealth Preferences. All Commonwealth Preferences on goods entering the Bahamas were withdrawn on 26 November; this is in compliance with obligations under the terms of the EEC/ACP Convention of Lomé.

Broadly speaking, the effect is an addition of 10 per cent on the former preference rate to bring it in line with the General Tariff.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 7312/456/457.

Dominican Republic

Approval UN agreement on physcotropic substances. Resolution 198 of 26 August 1975 published in *Gaceta Oficial* 9380, 20 September 1975, gives notice of the formal approval by the Government of the Dominican Republic of the Agreement on Physcotropic Substances made in Vienna on 21 February 1971 prepared by the United Nations. A copy of the resolution which both approves and details the agreement is available, in Spanish, to British exporters from OTAR ext. 474/476.

Barbados

Excise duty. The Barbados Government by Act 37 of 1975 have abolished the excise duty of 12 cents per gall on locally-brewed beer. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 7312/456/457.

Guyana

Imports through External Trade Bureau. The Guyana authorities have stated that from 15 November 1975 the importation of the following items must be effected through the External Trade Bureau:

BN 07.03	Canned beans
BN 07.03	Canned mixed vegetables

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 7312/456/457.

Chile

Import regulations. The Chilean *Official Gazette*, 4 December 1975, contains a Ministry of Finance decree allowing the import of a number of items which were previously not on the permitted import list. The most important of the commodities mentioned are chocolates, beverages, spirits, cigarettes and certain consumer durables. The inclusion of spirits means that the import of bottled whisky and gin is now allowed. No decision has been announced so far as to whether these items will be subject to the 10,000 per cent prior deposit rule. Further information will be published as soon as it becomes available Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section
Export Data Branch
Export Services and Promotions Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Big load for the United States

The biggest load to leave Cryoplants Ltd., Edmonton, North London is pictured as it is being manoeuvred through the narrow roadway leading to the works' exit. The load is the cold box for an air separation plant and is destined for the United States. The load was 111 ft long, 15 ft wide and 12 ft high, with a weight of 75 tons. To allow the load to get out of Cryoplants' work, some buildings had to be demolished. The cold box was shipped from London Docks to Selkirk in upper New York State and part of its journey will be up the Hudson River. The shipment has been timed to arrive before the river ices over, but in case this is not possible, an icebreaker will be standing by. Costing approximately £300,000, the plant will produce 180 tons of oxygen and 475 tons of nitrogen a day for industrial use.

BOTB News

Team effort needed for export improvement

Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, called last week for a real exchange of information and ideas between unions and management to improve exports.

Speaking at the second BOTB regional export conference in Bristol on 11 December Mr. Deakins said: 'An improved export performance *at the level of the firm* depends on a team effort, involving the skills and imagination of working people at every level. And I use the word "involving" purposefully – such a team effort cannot be based on a firm simply telling workers "what they have to do for exports". Rather it must be based on a real exchange of information and ideas – talking with rather than at.

'This type of team effort has an additional benefit. One of the key things we must do overseas is to build up confidence in our ability to supply, to deliver on time – abolish the myth that we are crippled by poor industrial relations. If our overseas customers can see that management and trade unionists in this country are working together for exports, it will be immensely valuable.

'And as you may know, Peter Shore, the Secretary of State for Trade, has been looking for appropriate opportunities to take trade union representatives, and industrialists, on his visits to some of the overseas markets which are of increasing importance to our export effort. Indeed, there was a particularly successful mission of this type to Iran only a few weeks ago (including Lord Briginshaw), and Peter Shore is planning to take a similarly composed mission to Iraq early next year.

'Similarly, I feel that when firms in this country have visits from overseas customers, they should give them the chance to meet shop floor representatives, again to demonstrate the fact that this sort of co-operative effort exists in British industry far more than is often appreciated.

'Given the prospect of an upturn in world trade during the course of next year, the initiative of the BOTB in organising these discussions of practical means of improving export performance and profitability has come precisely at the right time.

'For in the immediate future, increased exports are the surest and quickest road to increased economic activity and employment in this country – as, indeed, they are in the long term – which is why our efforts to generate more exports, to halt the long term trend of a falling share of world markets, must be central to our overall economic and industrial policies, and must be sustained for many years ahead.

'If it is difficult to be precise about how soon world trade will turn the corner, there need be no uncertainty about the steps we should be taking now in readiness for the upturn. Steps to ensure that we are not again caught short in our endeavours to maximise the benefits of overseas demand, either because of supply difficulties at home or through shortcomings in our selling methods abroad, must be taken.'

Britain's opportunity in the next two years

John Briggs, managing director of Norcros Ltd., has accepted the invitation of Sir Derek Ezra to join the European Trade Committee of the British Overseas Trade Board.

The next two years would provide Britain with a particularly good opportunity to improve its balance of payments position said Sir Derek Ezra, a member of the BOTB and chairman of its European Trade Committee, addressing the Coventry Chamber of Commerce on 11 December.

Sir Derek noted that there had been a big turnround in the country's balance of payments since 1974. This had been primarily due to a reduction in the deficit on visible trade in non-oil goods, which had been some £1,800 million in 1974, but only £110 million in the first 10 months of 1975. Whereas the deficit with the industrialised countries had been running this year at much the same level as in 1974, there had been a big improvement in our balance of trade with the developing countries (particularly the OPEC nations) and with centrally planned economies.

A scenario of world economic activity was beginning to emerge. There were already signs of an upturn in the USA, and a GNP growth of 4 per cent per annum was being predicted for 1976 and 1977. In the richer countries of Western Europe GNP growth could be re-established by mid 1976. As world trade improved, the revenues of the OPEC countries should also grow, and continued expenditure on major projects could be anticipated.

Recovery of economic activity in the UK might, however, take longer. There would therefore be export opportunities in the UK's major markets at the same time as demand in the UK itself was at a low ebb. This should provide a unique opportunity for a major short-term export push without being diverted by strong home demand.

Sir Derek said that agencies like the European Trade Committee were urgently examining the prospects for the next two years, and in full consultation with industry were trying to ensure that exporters could meet these new opportunities. The biggest improvement in our recent performance, he said, had been in exports of machinery and transport equipment and it was in this field – where the West Midlands was pre-eminent – that the major opportunities would continue to lie.

He pointed out that in the developing countries, both the oil producers and other countries such as those in Latin America, the need was for projects for the development of infrastructure, such as transport systems, energy supplies, steel and petrochemical works. In these fields the nationalised industries had a special role to play

and all were engaged in major projects abroad. The British Steel Corp., for example, was supplying technical and management services for a new steel project in Mexico and were also engaged in Iran, Finland, Brazil, Venezuela and Portugal. The electricity industry's consultancy service had undertaken the reorganisation of the electricity distribution system in Iran. The National Coal Board was advising on the exploitation of coal resources throughout Latin America. The total direct overseas earnings of the seven major nationalised industries were almost £900 million in 1974/75, and this brought in its wake large indirect earnings, most of it for firms in the private sector.

Sir Derek recognised that the West Midlands had been particularly hard hit by the recession; but he was sure that the new opportunities he had described would contribute to the regeneration of the area. A reactivation of industry based on export-led growth, and particularly at the heavy end of industry, would provide a far firmer base for lasting prosperity than the consumer booms of the past.

New chairman for BOTB's South East Asia Committee

Denis Rooney, chairman and managing director of Balfour Beatty Ltd., has accepted the invitation of Sir Frederick Catherwood, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, to become chairman of the South East Asia Committee which acts as the Board's advisory group for South East Asia. Mr. Rooney succeeds John Wilson, senior general manager of the Standard and Chartered Bank who has led the committee's work since it was established two years ago.

The South East Asia Committee was set up in November 1973 and advises principally on export opportunities in Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines. It also covers the smaller markets of Burma and Indo-China. The Committee was formed around the existing South East Asia Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce. The original committee's constitution was changed and its membership broadened to take on this wider role.

Arabic language course for businessmen

The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry is holding a 6½-day course on the Arabic language from 21-27 February next year at the Europa Lodge Hotel, North Stifford, Essex.

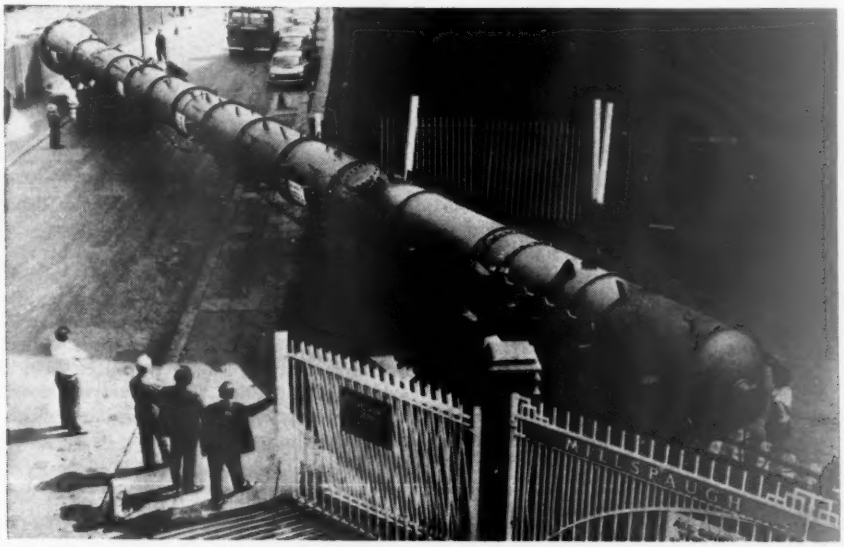
The residential course is available only to company executives who are highly motivated to learn the basis of a new language in under six days in a group environment. Among the objectives will be to learn a basic vocabulary of 450 words and to cross the 'threshold' of arabic in order to be able to give and receive communications in easy conversational speech.

Members of the course will work together in groups of three or four, helping each other and calling upon the instructor when any member needs special help.

Further details are available from Tony Patching, International Division, LCCI, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB. Tel: 01-248 4444.

Jack Jones joins BOTB

Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, and a member of the TUC General Council, has accepted an invitation from Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, to join the British Overseas Trade Board.



This 120-ft distillation column leaving Sulzers' works in Asling Road, Sheffield, is on its way to Bydgoszcz (about 50 miles north-east of Poznan) in Poland. It had to go by road to the British Rail terminal at Grimesthorpe and on to Hull docks by train. One of 13 vessels ordered from Sulzers by the Burmah Group company, Petrocarbon Developments Ltd., for the Polish state buying agency POLIMEX, this is the third column to be completed out of the four included in the contract. It is to be used for making epichlorhydrin, a chlorinated hydrocarbon solvent employed in the manufacture of epoxy resins.

A container being loaded at Fuller Smith and Turner Ltd.'s Chiswick Brewery, part of an order worth over £35,000 from Nigeria, for ½ million cans of 'London Pride' beer. On arrival in Nigeria, the beer will be distributed through restaurants and hotels, including the Shado Special Hotel, Lagos, and through off-licences, supermarkets and other retail outlets.

Exhibitions and Fairs

British promotional activity in Nantes-St. Nazaire area

From Melville Guest, Commercial Department, British Embassy, Paris: On the occasion of the International Subcontracting Exhibition (Midest) held in Nantes from 20-25 October, the commercial department of the British Embassy in Paris conducted a major visiting programme in the Nantes area and Paris. Some 100 firms were visited in the week before Midest.

The Nantes-St. Nazaire area has been growing rapidly and has achieved a highly successful balance between primary, secondary and tertiary industries. It is an important agricultural region, but both St. Nazaire and Nantes have for long had important shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries and the region is keen to attract new industry.

Incentives are good and a number of important medium-sized firms – French and foreign – have set up there. Some of France's largest companies have also established manufacturing subsidiaries in the region. Most of these are free to pursue their own purchasing policies and some already have well-established British suppliers, especially the shipbuilding industry, but the visiting exercise revealed both a genuine interest in sub-contracting to British firms and, in a few cases, in forming joint ventures.

Each of the visiting officers sought to interest the firms they visited in the 22 British joint-venture stands at Midest. There was some evidence that, although for various reasons Midest did not attract as many visitors as had been hoped, a number of firms alerted to the British presence there sent representatives to inspect our stands.

On a more sombre note the visiting officers also encountered widespread complaints about British firms who did not deliver on time, who failed to maintain adequate communication with their customers and who appeared quite unable to quote competitive prices in order to obtain initial business and establish themselves as regular suppliers.

The visiting programme received good publicity in the important regional newspapers. The scope of the exercise was drawn to the attention of many leading Nantes businessmen who were invited to a 'déjeuner débat' organised by the Honorary British Vice-Consul in Nantes. The discussions at it revealed disappointment at the lack of commercial aggression shown by British firms in addition to a desire to attract more of them to the area. The Plymouth/Roscoff ferry was cited as a possible catalyst to increase trade.

As a climax to the exercise a large reception was held in Nantes in conjunction with the regional Chamber of Commerce. Representatives from many of the firms visited attended and were able to meet British exhibitors at Midest. The latter expressed their appreciation of the useful spin-off effects of the exercise on their presence at the exhibition.

Scope of Bucharest spring fair widened

The Bucharest International Spring Fair (Tibco 76), which will be held between 8-15 May, will have a wider scope than that of previous years, when only consumer products have been included. In 1976 machinery for manufacturing consumer products and light industry generally will be eligible for inclusion.

The main categories are: machines, equipment and raw materials for textile industry; leather and footwear; glass and pottery; household appliances; plastics; packaging equipment; consumer goods; furniture; textiles; sports equipment; foodstuffs; chemicals; and printing equipment.

The BOTB will not be organising a joint venture to this event but further information on this exhibition may be obtained from the fair authorities at the following address: Exhibitions and Fair Enterprise, Exhibitions Centre, Pita Scinteii 1, Bucharest, Romania (tel. 81.31.83; telex T1B R 011108).

The contact in the Department's Fairs and Promotions Branch is: A. E. Reid, tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 604.

Success at Medica '75 in Düsseldorf

From G. M. Rogers, Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Düsseldorf: The 7th Medica (previously known as Diagnostica) was held from 19-23 November in two halls at the new Düsseldorf exhibition centre. There were six British companies on a joint-venture stand sponsored by the London Chamber of Commerce and organised by the BOTB and the British Consulate-General in Düsseldorf. The joint-venture exhibitors were most satisfied with the inquiries received and expected good follow-up business. Some 23,500 trade visitors were counted, representing an increase of 10 per cent over 1973. Of the 22 foreign exhibitors out of a total of 239 firms, 10 came from Britain, three from France, four from Austria and five from Switzerland. At the congress which was held simultaneously there were almost 400 lectures and seminars.

The British joint-venture firms said that although the fair seemed somewhat quiet in comparison with 1974, they were satisfied with the results and were seriously considering taking part in a joint venture in 1976. No sensational orders were taken but a fair of this nature is chiefly regarded as a public relations and marketing exercise and an opportunity of meeting new potential customers.

Have you a good export picture?

Each week *Trade and Industry* publishes pictures illustrating Britain's export business. Companies with export successes are invited to send in the story with a photograph showing the goods in manufacture, ready for despatch, or, preferably, on arrival overseas. The story must, of course, reach us while it is still news. Send your export photographs to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Advertising in 'Hints to Business Men' booklets

Advertising in the 'Hints to Business Men' series of booklets is now being handled by Cheiron Press Ltd. of 8/10 Parkway, London NW1 7AD (tel. 01-267 1285) and not by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7115) will deal with inquiries relating to advertisements already confirmed through Her Majesty's Stationery Office. All other communications regarding advertising should be referred to Cheiron Press Ltd.

The Ferranti stand at BEMC, which demonstrated a laser scanning analyser. The company reported more than 100 serious inquiries about their exhibits.

Laser technology attracts great interest in Japan

A series of seminars on electro-optics and lasers organised at the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo by the BOTB in co-operation with the SIRA Institute from 2-4 December, attracted an unprecedented amount of interest from Japanese specialists in related fields.

The response was such that BOTB had to increase the number of presentations to six from a planned total of three in order to accommodate the 200-300 visitors anxious to attend each one. Generally a BEMC seminar attracts 70-90 visitors per session.

The seminars were held concurrently with the British Electro-Optical and Laser Exhibition in which 17 firms took part. Papers were presented by nine of the exhibitors. Among the subjects under discussion were radiation detectors, special-purpose optical equipment, recent advances in high-speed photography, and infra-red optics.

British radiology in France

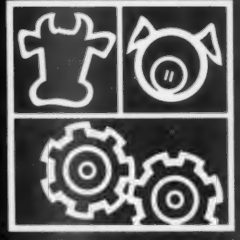
From B. J. Stenning, Commercial Department, British Embassy, Paris: Two items of British medical equipment which have captured the imagination of the French medical profession are the EMI brain and body scanners. They were shown at a radiography exhibition, the 'Journées Nationales de Radiologie', held at the Porte Maillot, Paris, from 5-7 November. The accuracy of these instruments, using highly sensitive detectors has been a revelation for French doctors used to the old painful, diagnostic methods.

At least 300 doctors from both public and private institutions, the majority from France, visited the EMI stand and 40 asked for quotations. All expressed favourable opinions on the EMI models. Some 300 brain scanners have already been sold, including 33 to Japan. A contract worth £4 million has recently been signed by hospital authorities in the United States and Canada for body scanners, an even more advanced product.

It is hoped that as a result of this exposure more EMI brain scanners will come into use in France: so far only one has been installed in a hospital in Marseille and an order for another has been received recently from Le Havre. Apart from the saving of considerable pain and discomfort to the patient, the scanner means that it is no longer necessary for a person with a suspected brain tumour to remain in a hospital for periods of up to one month before a diagnosis is reached.

agromek

International exhibition of agricultural mechanization equipment, cattle and pigs.



Advanced technical machinery and equipment and select breeders – cattle and pigs – will welcome you in the 10 halls covering 30,000 sqm. at the Exhibition Centre of Herning. Agromek '76 presents the entire agricultural machinery and mechanization trade in one common exhibition which enables both Danish and foreign buyers to get an overall survey of the market.

In co-operation with the Danish Farmers Association an exhibition of select breeders including approx. 100 head of cattle and approx. 30 pigs from the best Danish herds will be presented for the first time.

Agromek '76 is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Information about Agromek '76 can be obtained from the Secretariat: Agromek '76, 35 D Holmetoften, DK-8270 Højbjerg. Denmark.

Organizers:
Danish Manufacturers of Internal Agricultural Mechanization Equipment and The Association of Danish Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery.

27.-31. januar 1976 i Herning

European Community News

Council approves outline mandate for Paris conference

On 9 December EEC foreign ministers approved a mandate setting out the Community's position and objectives for the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (CIEC), which opened in Paris on Tuesday this week. The CIEC commissions covering energy, raw materials, development and financial questions are expected to begin their substantive work towards the end of January.

The council agreement followed the compromise reached by the EEC heads of government in Rome on 2 December; this agreement had accepted the need to find appropriate mechanisms to protect existing energy supplies and ensure the development, on reasonably economic terms, of alternative sources of Community energy, and to encourage conservation in the use of energy. Specific proposals for such mechanisms are expected to be submitted to the council of ministers by the middle of next month.

Representing the UK at the foreign ministers council was Roy Hattersley, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who explained afterwards that he felt that Britain's wishes, as far as an energy policy was concerned, were reflected in the progress being made by the Community towards the formulation of its own energy policy.

Foreign ministers also agreed that detailed work on the preparation of a convention on direct elections to the European Parliament, which had been called for by the heads of government in Rome, should be entrusted to the Committee of Permanent Representatives. One of the points on which COREPER will concentrate is the size of the Parliament and the distribution of seats between member states.

The ministers went on to consider whether, in principle, Yugoslavia should be entitled to receive loans from the European Investment Bank (EIB). Mr. Hattersley proposed that a review should be made of the overall commitments and priorities of the EIB over the next five years. The survey, he said, should estimate how much money was likely to be available and also the likely calls which might be made on the Bank during this period. A list of priorities should be drawn up to avoid the pre-empting of EIB funds by early applicants, leaving little for later, equally or more deserving cases. The proposed review was agreed by the council.

Equal treatment directive considered by Standing Committee on Employment

A proposal for a directive concerning equal treatment for men and women workers in the Community was among the items discussed by the EEC's Standing Committee on Employment on 4 December. John Fraser, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Employment represented the British Government at the meeting, which was also attended by representatives of EEC employers and employees.

Discussion on the draft equal treatment directive, which covers access to employment, vocational training and advancement, and working conditions, ranged from the question of social security to the connection between basic training and access to subsequent vocational training. Mr. Fraser argued that the Community should not be satisfied with the removal of formal barriers, when it was clear that much effective discrimination was informal. The directive, he said, must create a positive right of equal treatment. Women did not find it easy to assert their rights in court and, subject to a suitable drafting, some provision should be made in the directive for a form of legal assistance.

The question of illegal immigration and the co-ordination of immigration policies vis-à-vis third countries was also considered by the Committee. During the debate, which discussed measures that might be adopted at Community level to prevent and combat illegal immigration, a number of priorities for emergency action were identified.

For the UK, Mr. Fraser pointed out the dangers of proceeding against illegal immigration and of starting a witchhunt against immigrants generally. He went on to explain that it would be appropriate for a council instrument – which should be a recommendation at most – to impose severe penalties on traffickers and to punish employers who were discovered to have knowingly employed illegal migrants. At the same time the UK was not in favour of an amnesty, which could only result in encouragement to illegal immigration.

The Committee took note of the Commission's report on progress as far as action in the field of employment for the young was concerned. They considered the question of vocational training facilities already assisted by the European Social Fund, the possible extension of these types of vocational training, the creation of jobs specifically for young persons, a possible work-sharing system and the improvement of vocational guidance and employment officers.

Also on the agenda was the question of the extension of assistance provided under article 4 of the European Social Fund to meet the current employment crisis in the Communtiy. Delegates exchanged views on the selection of sectors most affected by the crisis.

UK energy projects receive £20m in EIB loans . . .

Two loans, each equivalent to £10 million, have been provided by the European Investment Bank, to help finance the erection of 162 miles of power transmission lines in Scotland.

The loans have been granted for eight years at an interest rate of 9¼ per cent to the South of Scotland Electricity Board (SSEB) and the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board (NOSHEB) and they bring to £146.6 million the total amount provided by the EIB for energy projects in the United Kingdom since this country joined the Community.

One of the new loans will be used to provide 53 miles of high-voltage power lines to connect with the existing main transmission system, a new thermal power station now being built by the SSEB at Inverkip on the Firth of Clyde.

The other will help provide 109 miles of high-voltage power lines to similarly connect with the main transmission network another new thermal power station which is being built by NOSHEB at Peterhead north of Aberdeen, and also to reinforce the supply system to Aberdeen.

The two new power stations will help to

ensure adequate electricity supplies for the substantial development in economic activity expected in Scotland over the next decade as a result of the North Sea oil and gas industry. In 1974 the Bank provided £10.4 million for construction of the Peterhead power station.

. . . and £6.3 million for British Rail

Another loan, worth £6.3 million, will help to finance construction of 2,050 special wagons for British Rail's streamlined 'Merry-Go-Round' coal-hauling operation. The terms are eight years with an interest rate of 9½ per cent.

The operation involves fully-fitted trains each carrying about 1,000 tons of coal direct from the mines to the power stations and back again in an almost continuous cycle. Each train has about 30 wagons designed for rapid, overhead loading at the collieries and for automatic discharging at the power stations.

The system was first introduced in 1965 in co-operation with the National Coal Board and the Central Electricity Generating Board and has since grown to include some 8,000 MGR wagons. Deliveries are now also being made in this way to other large coal consumers, such as steelworks.

Computer-produced Community Transit T forms

The EEC Commission have recently agreed to allow the experimental use of non-standard Community Transit T forms by firms whose commercial records are produced by mechanical or electrical means.

The idea behind the experiment is to permit the use of one form for all goods irrespective of their status whereas normally different forms have to be used for goods of other status. It may be possible for the forms to be produced as continuous stationery.

The non-standard forms must conform to the general layout of the standard T form design although certain slight tolerances in the dimensions of the boxes may be allowed and they must be printed on a distinctive green paper.

The results of the experiment will be reviewed in the last quarter of 1976 and a decision will then be made whether to make the facility permanent. The experiment will not apply to the production of movement certificates T2L and T3L.

Any exporters who think they could make use of this facility and would like to participate in the experiment should apply to IC Division D, Branch 1, HM Customs and Excise, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.

Environment ministers reach agreement on pollution proposals

At their council meeting on 8 December, EEC environment ministers agreed on proposals for dealing with pollution of the Community's rivers and seas. Denis Howell, Minister of State at the Department of the Environment, represented the United Kingdom.

The main purpose of the meeting was to consider a draft Community directive whose prime object was to establish methods of control for emission to water anywhere in the Community of a restricted range of dangerous substances (known as the 'black list'). It also provided that member states should establish programmes to reduce pollution from a wider range of less dangerous substances (known as the 'grey list').

At a previous council in Luxembourg on 16 October, Mr. Howell explained that the United Kingdom already protected the environment effectively from damage through these substances and had the firm intention to do so in the future. He was not, however, able to accept a proposal that in future control of the 'black list' should be exercised only by uniform emission standards fixed at Community level. UK practice, which fixed local emission standards for individual discharges in the light of quality objectives set for water into which the discharge is made and taking full account of the needs of the local environment, offered better protection to the environment and made more efficient use of the resources available for pollution control.

At the meeting on 8 December, ministers accepted a compromise proposed by the European Commission on the basis of suggestions from the United Kingdom. This provides that the Community shall set both uniform emission standards and quality objectives for each 'black list' substance. If member states wish to work through quality objectives they will have to demonstrate to the Commission through agreed monitoring arrangements that they are meeting the quality objectives laid down. The United Kingdom already operates a monitoring system of the kind likely to be required.

A series of directives will be developed over the coming years setting values for the uniform emission standard and quality objectives for individual substances on the 'black list'. These will be prepared by the Commission, which will consult national experts, and will have to be approved by the council of ministers.

No provision was made for uniform emission standards to apply to the 'grey list', though 'grey list' substances may later be transferred to the 'black list' if ministers decide that the problems they present are sufficiently serious.

After the meeting, Mr. Howell said that the United Kingdom had always maintained that its system provided an effective if not better alternative to the emission standards approach, and that it was prepared to demonstrate through monitoring that it was achieving a proper standard of environmental protection.

'Our Community partners have now recognised this and given us the flexibility we need to continue our present and proved method of control,' said Mr. Howell.

Education ministers meet in Brussels

Education Secretary Fred Mulley attended a meeting of EEC education ministers in Brussels on 10 December.

The ministers discussed a programme of co-operation drawn up by the Education Committee of officials which was set up following the ministers' previous meeting in June 1974.

For the UK Mr. Mulley pointed out that the council should be content if necessary with a slow start from which real progress could be made. He felt that the German proposal to give first priority to the problem of transition to working life should be supported and welcomed those proposals in the draft resolution for an action programme in education dealing with exchanges of personnel and information and the encouragement of foreign language training.

EEC regulations for minibus drivers

The position of drivers of minibuses, when EEC regulation 543/69 comes into force in the new year was explained by John Gilbert, Minister for Transport in a written reply to a Parliamentary Question from Nigel Spearing (Newham South) on 9 December.

The minister explained that EEC regulation 543/69 applied to passenger vehicles suitable for carrying more than nine persons, including the driver, except where the vehicle was used on regular services on a route not exceeding 50km, or was a service vehicle used by a public authority, or a vehicle used for the carriage of sick or injured persons.

It required that drivers must be 21 years of age and hold a certificate of professional competence; and laid down drivers' hours, rest periods, and record-keeping obligations. The regulation was due to come into operation on 1 January 1976 for UK internal

journeys. It had been in force for international journeys since April 1973.

'I propose,' Dr. Gilbert went on, 'to recognise an ordinary driving licence for a motor car as proof of competence for the purpose of Article 5.2(c) of the regulation. A driver who has, or is entitled to hold, a motor car licence on 1 January 1976, will be entitled to drive a minibus with not more than 15 persons inclusive of the driver, even if he is under 21. The EEC age limit will apply to licences issued after 1 January. I would like to emphasise that a public service vehicle driver's licence will not be required to drive a minibus, unless it is being operated for hire or reward under the Road Traffic Act 1960.

'I have asked for a two year deferment of the application of the regulation to internal journeys. Moreover, I am currently seeking exemption for private minibuses from all the provisions of the regulation.

'In order to lessen the adverse effects of the regulation on commercial vehicles, I am also pressing for amendments to the drivers' hours provisions. However, I would advise drivers going to EEC countries to observe the EEC drivers' hours, and record their driving time in log books.

'EEC regulation 1463/70 requires that passenger vehicles to which regulation 543/69 applies, registered for the first time on or after 1 January 1976, must have a tachograph installed and in use. Older vehicles must conform from 1 January 1978. I am not at present taking steps to implement this regulation in Great Britain, but British vehicles travelling to the Continent should continue to comply.'

Generalised Tariff Preference Scheme for developing countries – 1976

Following discussions between the Commission of the European Communities and the nine member states, the Community's Generalised Tariff Preference Scheme (GSP) for 1976 was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 17 November (28 November issue of *Trade and Industry* page 569). Details of the scheme were published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* (No. OJL 310 of 29 November).

Details of items included in the EEC's GSP scheme and general information on its operation (including how to claim the benefit of tariff quotas) will be published in Part 10B of HM Customs and Excise Tariff which is obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Part 10B will also give details of items excluded from the Communities' GSP (but included in the UK pre-accession GSP) for which transitional arrangements, which are being phased out gradually, are available. For the most part the concessionary duty is the same as the Commonwealth 1 rate.

As in 1975 most goods (other than raw materials) in Chapters 25-99 of the Customs Tariff may be imported duty free within tariff quota limits or under ceilings. In the case of tariff quotas a published prescribed share is allocated to each member state with a Community reserve in four cases on which member states draw or to which they contribute if they do not use up their initial shares by a certain date. Once a member state's shares are finally exhausted (including drawings on Community reserves) normal duties are reimposed.

For each quota there is also a published limit (the 'butoir') that determines the amount of duty-free imports into the Community as a whole from individual supplying countries. In the case of ceilings duties may be reimposed when a certain amount (the ceiling) has been imported into the Community as a whole and there are inner ceilings (butoirs) for duty-free imports into the Community as a whole from any particular supplying country. Neither the amounts of ceilings or inner ceilings are published.

A number of items (other than textiles) that were subject to tariff quotas in 1974 were subject in 1975 to 'special ceilings' which are covered by a separate EEC council regulation. Most of these items will continue to be subject to special ceilings in 1976. For these, like other ceilings, the normal rates of duty may be reimposed once the ceiling is reached for imports into the Community as a whole, but they will be reapplied immediately for imports from individual supplying countries, when these reach the inner Community ceilings. These limits are not published, except for special inner ceilings on a number of items for a few supplying countries. In addition there are special provisions in some cases for Member States individually to reimpose normal rates of duty when imports into their territories from the few supplying countries reach prescribed levels.

As in 1975 there are preferential rates of duty for a wide variety of agricultural processed goods in Chapters 1-24 of the Customs Tariff. These preferential duties are not subject to quota or ceiling limits except for Virginia flue-cured tobacco, soluble coffee, cocoa butter and preserved pineapples. The EEC regulations for these goods give the preferential rates for the Common Custom Tariff. The UK's preferential rates which are mostly lower than the CCT GSP rates (except of course where the preferential rate is zero) are being published in the UK tariff – part 10B.

Although Customs will inform importers upon application (see next paragraph) how much of the UK tariff quota shares have been used, only the Commission can monitor how far Community imports are progressing under ceilings and butoirs. Any importers who want information about such tariff quotas should apply to Customs. Details of the reimposition of duties in all these cases are published monthly in *Trade and Industry* but inevitably this information appears after the event.

Any general inquiries about GSP should be addressed to CRE1, Department of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, SW1 or General Division, Department of Trade, Room 333, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1.

Inquiries about what the rates of duty will be for imports outside the GSP arrangements should be made to General Division, Department of Trade, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1, Room 310 for Chapters 1-24 and 50-63, Room 341 for Chapters 25-49, and Room 308 for Chapters 64-99.

Inquiries to Customs should be made to International Customs Division J3, HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, EC3.

Copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* may be obtained from HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1, tel. 01-928 6977 ext. 365.

Reimposition of Community duties on certain paper and paperboard imports from Austria

With effect from 14 December 1975, an Order has been made, increasing duties on imports of certain paper and paperboard originating in Austria (as provided for in an EEC regulation published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* L 320 of 11 December 1975, made under the terms of the EEC's agreement with Austria – Protocol 1). The Order, the Import Duties (General) (No. 9) Order 1975 (S.I. 1975, 2114) affects paper and paperboard, impregnated etc falling within Tariff Heading 48.07 B. (other than coated printing or writing paper); and paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape, falling within Tariff Heading No. 48.15 B.

The rates of duty from 14 December 1975 until 31 December 1975 on these goods, if previously chargeable with a duty of 4.5 per cent will be 7.2. per cent. (For goods originating in Austria not hitherto qualifying for the 4.5 per cent duty (but for rates of 4.8 per cent or 8 per cent according to type) the "Full" rates of duty applying to goods of the subheadings of 48.07 B. and 48.15.B. will be charged.) (The UK 1975 duty-free quotas for goods of these descriptions from Austria have been exhausted.)

General inquiries about this notice should be addressed to General Division, Department of Trade, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria St., London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-215 5491.

Copies of the Order will be available from HM Stationery Office; copies of the agreement between EEC and Austria signed on 22 July 1972, (Cmnd. 5159) and of the *Official Journal*, may also be obtained from HMSO.

Temporary suspension of the CCT

Review of tariff suspensions in the agricultural and industrial sectors

The Department of Trade has been notified by the EEC Commission that a review is to take place early in the new year of existing total or partial suspensions of the Common Customs Tariff (CCT) of the Community, together with those due to come into operation on 1 January 1976. All of these suspensions involve comparable suspensions of duties in the United Kingdom Tariff until 30 June 1976 or such earlier date as is indicated. Unless objections are raised by all or any of the member states of the Community, it is the intention that these suspensions should generally be maintained for a further year ending on 30 June 1977.

CCT suspended rates are the effective rates for the purposes of the progressive alignment of the UK tariff towards the CCT under the timetable set out in article 39 of the Treaty of Accession to the EEC. Under article 41 of that Treaty the UK can, however, alternatively suspend its own duties down to the suspended rate of the CCT where that rate is lower than the one resulting from the application of article 39.

The suspensions listed in Schedule 1 are those which have been adopted in full in the UK by virtue of article 41. For those suspensions listed in Schedule 2, the UK tariff is being aligned progressively towards the CCT suspended rate indicated, in accordance with article 39.

United Kingdom producers may object to the continuation of these suspensions where they consider that they are able to supply the whole or the greater part of the needs of the Community of nine and that their interests as exporters to the original Community of six, might be affected adversely by the loss of Community preference which a suspension of the CCT entails.

United Kingdom producers who wish to object to:

1 the continued adoption in full of those suspensions listed in Schedule 1 or

2 the continuation of any of those suspensions not yet fully adopted by the UK (Schedule 2)

should provide as much as possible of the following information:

1 estimated Community (Nine countries including the UK) demand in 1976 and 1977;

2 estimated UK demand in 1976 and 1977;

3 UK production expected to be available for:

3.1 the UK market in 1976 and 1977;

3.2 the rest of the Community in 1976 and 1977;

3.3 exports to other countries for the same years.

This information should be sent in writing to the Department of Trade, General Division, Room 332, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, not later than 19 January 1976, tel. 01-215 5515 (chemicals) and 01-215 3576 (other goods).

Proposals by member states

As part of this review, the EEC Commission has advised the Department of proposals for modifications already notified to them by certain member states.

The most imporant of these is a proposal by Germany that, with effect from 1 July 1976, duty suspensions on all products listed in the Schedules below where a reduced rate of duty is at present indicated should be converted to total suspensions.

Germany has also requested termination from 1 July 1976 of the following suspensions:

ex 29.04 CI	Hexane-1, 6-diol
ex 29.34 B	Dimethyltin dichloride
ex 29 35 Q	Tri-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,3,5-triazinetrione
ex 39.01 CIV	Nylon 6, in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3(b) to Chapter 39, used for the manufacture of textile threads and fibres
ex 39.01 CV	Polyetherurethane elastomers in one of the forms mentioned in Notes 3(a) and 3(b) of Chapter 39.

France has requested termination from 1 July 1976 of the existing total suspension for:

ex 03.02 A1c	Anchovies (Engraulis sp.p) salted or in brine, whole, headless or in pieces, in barrels or other containers, of a net capacity of 10 kg or more.

Interested parties who wish to make representations concerning these proposals should send them in writing to the Department of Trade at the address shown above.

SCHEDULE 1 (ARTICLE 41)

Tariff heading	Description	CCT suspended rate of duty
03.01 A Ib)	Salmon, fresh, chilled or frozen	Free
ex 03.01 B Id)	†Sardines (Clupea pilchardus Walbaum), fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, of a length of 20cm or more	Free
ex 03.01 B Im)2	††Mackerel, fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or in pieces, intended for the processing industry	15
ex 03.01 B Iq)	Sturgeons, fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or in pieces, intended for the processing industry	8
03.01 C I	Roes, fresh, chilled or frozen	Free
ex 03.02 A Ic)	Anchovies (Engraulis sp.p.), salted or in brine, whole, headless or in pieces, in barrels or other containers, of a net capacity of 10kg or more	Free
03.02 A Ie)	Salmon, salted or in brine, whole, headless or in pieces	4
ex 03.02 A If)	Sprats, salted or in brine, whole, headless or in pieces	Free
ex 03.02 C	Roes, salted or in brine	Free
ex 03.03 A I	Tails of crawfish, chilled or frozen, shelled or not	10
ex 06.04 B	*Natural Christmas trees unfit for replanting and branches of coniferous trees or holly for ornamental purposes	Free
ex 07.03 E	Mushrooms, excluding cultivated mushrooms, preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions but not specially prepared for immediate consumption	4
07.04 A	Onions	14
ex 07.05 B I	Beans, dried, leguminous, white (of the species phaseolus)	Free
ex 08.01 A	Dates, fresh or dried, for the processing industry with the exception of distillation for wine	Free
ex 08.01 A	Dates, fresh or dried, in immediate packings of a net capacity not exceeding 35kg, for repacking, under customs or equivalent administrative control, for retail sale	Free
ex 08.01 F	Cashew nuts, not in shell, fresh or dried	Free
ex 08.09	Rose hips, fresh	Free
08.10 A II	Bilberries (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar	4
ex 08.10 B	Cranberries (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar	Free
ex 08.10 B	Dates (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity not exceeding 35kg, for repacking under customs or equivalent administrative control for retail sale	Free
ex 09.04 B I	Paprika, ground, for use in animal feeding stuffs	Free
ex 09.10 C I	Saffron neither crushed nor ground	10
ex 16.04 C II	Spiced herrings, packed in barrels (semi-preserved), for the processing industry	Free
ex 16.05 A	Crabs of the 'King', 'Hanasaki', 'Kegani' and 'Queen' varieties, simply boiled in water and shelled, whether or not frozen, in packings of a net capacity of 2kg or more, intended for the canning industry	Free
ex 16.05 B	Shrimps and prawns other than those of the Crangon variety, boiled in water and shelled, whether or not frozen, intended for the industrial manufacture of products falling within heading No. 16.05	10
23.07 A	Fish or marine mammal solubles	2
ex 23.07 C	Monensin sodium mycelium	Free
ex 28.04 C III	Tellurium powder	Free
28.51 A	Heavy hydrogen (deuterium) and compounds thereof (including heavy water); mixtures and solutions containing deuterium in which the ratio of the deuterium atoms to the normal hydrogen atoms exceeds 1:5000 in number (EURATOM)	Free
ex 28.55 A	Phosphides of iron (ferro-phosphorus) containing 15% or more by weight of phosphorus, for use exclusively in the manufacture of refined phosphoric iron or steel	Free
ex 28.57 B	Manganese nitrides containing not less than 4% by weight of nitrogen in all	Free
ex 29.01.C I	Pinenes	8
ex 29.01 D VI	1.2.4.5-Tetramethylbenzene	Free
ex 29.01 D VI	Vinyltoluenes	6
ex 29.02 A IIb)	1,2,3-Trichloropropene	Free
ex 29.02 A III	1,2-Dibromoethane	Free
ex 29.02 A III	Vinyl bromide	Free
ex 29.02 B	Dodecachloropentacyclo [5,2,1,$0^{2,6}$,$0^{3,9}$,$0^{5,8}$,] decane	Free
ex 29.02 B	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Free
ex 29.03 A	Benzene-1,3-disulphonic acid	Free
ex 29.03 B II	1-Nitropropane; 2-nitropropane	Free
ex 29.03 B II	Nitromethane	Free
ex 29.04 C I	Butane-1,3-diol	Free
ex 29.04 C I	Hexane-1,6-diol	Free
ex 29.06 A IV	2-tertButyl-4-ethylphenol	Free
ex 29.06 B V	1,1,3-Tri-(5-*tert*butyl-4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)-*n*-butane	Free
29.08 D	Di-(αα-dimethylbenzyl) peroxide	Free

Tariff heading	Description	CCT suspended rate of duty
ex 29.09	1,2-Epoxybutane	7
29.11 A IV	2,3-Dimethylpentanal	Free
ex 29.13 A I	5-Methylhexan-2-one	7
ex 29.13 B Ib)	Natural refined camphor	Free
ex 29.13 D I	3β-Hydroxy-16αmethylpregn-5-en-20-one	6
ex 29.13 F	1,4-Naphthaquinone	Free
ex 29.13 G II	2,3-Dichloro-1,4-naphthaquinone (dichlone)	Free
ex 29.13 G II	Decachloropentacyclo[5,2,1,$0^{2,6}$,$0^{3,9}$,$0^{5,8}$] decan-4-one (chlordecone)	10
ex 29.14 A IIc)4	16α,17α-Epoxy-3β-hydroxypregn-5-en-20-one acetate	6
ex 29.14 A IIc)4	11α,17,21-Trihydroxy-16α-methyl-5α-pregnane-3,20-dione 21-acetate 11-(toluene-4-sulphonate)	9
ex 29.14 A XI	Triethylene glycol di-(2-ethylbutyrate)	Free
ex 29.14 B IVb)	2-Ethyl-2-hydroxymethylpropanediol triacrylate	Free
ex 29.15 C III	Dibenzyl phenylmalonate	Free
ex 29.15 C III	Benzene-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid	Free
ex 29.15 C III	Benzene-1,2,4-tricarboxylic anhydride	Free
ex 29.15 C III	Tetrachlorophthalic anhydride	Free
ex 29.16 A II	L-Malic acid and its salts and esters	Free
29.16 A IIIa)	Crude calcium tartrate	3.5
29.16 B VI	Dioctadecyl(3-*tert*butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylbenzyl) malonate	Free
ex 29.16 B VI	Pentaerythritol tetra-3-(3,5-di*tert*butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-propionate	Free
ex 29.16 B VI	Octadecyl 3-(3,5-di*tert*butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionate	Free
ex 29.16 D	Dinoprostone	Free
ex 29.16 D	Prostaglandin E_1	Free
ex 29.22 E II	1,8-Diaminonaphthalene	Free
ex 29.23 A II	Dinoprost, trometamol salt	Free
ex 29.23 A II	Di-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	Free
ex 29.23 A II	*N*-(2-[4-(1,2-Diphenylvinyl)phenoxy]ethyl) diethylammonium chloride	Free
29.23 A II	(+)-4-Dimethylamino-3-methyl-1,2-diphenylbutan-2-ol	Free
ex 29.23 C	Ketamine hydrochloride	Free
29.23 D V	Tranexamic acid	Free
29.23 E	L-2-Amino-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-2-methylpropionic acid	Free
29.23 E	*N*-Benzyl-*N*-(3-hydroxybenzoylmethyl) methylammonium chloride	Free
29.25 B IIa)	5-Ethyl-5-phenylbarbituric acid (phenobarbital) and its salts	11
ex 29.27 B	2-(3-Phenoxyphenyl)propionitrile	Free
ex 29.27	(−)-2-Acetamido-2-vanillylpropionitrile	Free
ex 29.29	Podophyllinic acid 2-ethylhydrazide	6
ex 29.29	3β-Hydroxypregna-5,16-dien-20-one acetate oxime	6
ex 29.29	(−)-2-(3,4-Dihydroxybenzyl)-2-hydrazinopropionic acid	Free
ex 29.29	1,3-Di-(4-chlorobenzylideneamino) guanidinium chloride	Free
ex 29.31 B	5-fluoro-2-methyl-1-(4-methyl-thiobenzylidene) inden-3-ylacetic acid	Free
ex 29.31 B	Tolnaftate	Free
ex 29.31 B	Di[hydroxy-4-(1-methylbutyl)phenyl] sulphide	6
ex 29.31 B	Octadecyl (4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethylbenzylthio) acetate	Free
ex 29.34 B	Dimethyltin dichloride	Free
ex 29.34 B	*O*-Ethyl phenylphosphono-chloridothioate	Free
ex 29.34 B	Phenylphosphonothioic dichloride	Free
ex 29.35 Q	5-Ethyl-2-picoline	Free
ex 29.35 Q	2-Acetyl-1,4-butyrolactone	Free
ex 29.35 Q	5-Chloro-2-(3,5-di*tert*butyl-2-hydroxyphenyl) benzotriazole	Free
ex 29.35 Q	Diosgenin and its esters	Free
ex 29.35 Q	2-(6-Hydroxy-*m*-tolyl)benzotriazole	Free
ex 29.35 Q	1,4-Diazabicyclo[2,2,2]octane	Free
ex 29.35 Q	7-Oxabicyclo[2,2,1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid (endothal) and its sodium salts	10
ex 29.35 Q	2-Picoline	Free
ex 29.35 Q	(−)-1-*tert*Butylamino-3-(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yloxy)propan-2-ol.	Free
ex 29.35 Q	Methyl 3-amino-5,6-dichloropyrazine-2-carboxylate	Free
ex 29.35 Q	1-(4-Chlorobenzoyl)-5-methoxy-2-methylindol-3-ylacetic acid (indomethacin)	Free
ex 29.35 Q	4-Nitrobenzyl 7-amino-3-methyl-3-cephem-4-carboxylate and its salts	Free
ex 29.35 Q	4-Aminoimidazole-5-carboxamide orotate dihydrate	Free
ex 29.35 Q	Amprolium hydrochloride	Free
ex 29.35 Q	Thiabendazole	Free
ex 29.35 Q	Tri-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,3,5-triazinetrione	Free
ex 29.36	Sulphaguanidine	Free
ex 29.36	Quinethazone	Free
ex 29.36	Sulphathiazole	Free
ex 29.38 B II	Panthenol (INN)(pantothenyl alcohol)	Free
ex 29.38 B III	Pteroylmonoglutamic acid	Free
ex 29.39 C I	Serum gonadotrophin	Free
ex 29.39 D II	Methylprednisolone	8
ex 29.39 D II	Fluorometholone	8
ex 29.39 D II	Triamcinolone	8
ex 29.39 D II	Triamcinolone acetonide	8
ex 29.39 D II	Triamcinolone 16,21-diacetate	8
ex 29.39 D II	Triamcinolone acetonide 21-(2,2-dimenthylbutyrate)	8
ex 29.39 D II	21-Chloro-9α-fluoro-11β-hydroxy-16α,17α-*iso*propylidenedioxypregn-4-ene-3,20-dione	Free
ex 29.39 E	Prasterone (3β-hydroxyandrost-5-en-17-one)	6
ex 29.39 E	Thyrocalcitonin, porcine	Free
ex 29.40	Bromelain	Free
ex 29.41 A	Digitalis glycosides, other than digoxin	6
ex 29.41 D	Pure glycoside of squills	6
ex 29.41 D	Calcium salts of sennoside A and B	6
ex 29.41 D	Podophyllotoxin benzylidene-β-D-glucoside	6
ex 29.42 C VII	Alkaloids or ergot of rye and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives, other than lysergic acid	6
29.44 A	Azidocillin and its salts	Free
ex 29.44 C	Monensin and its salts	Free
ex 29 44 C	Cephazolin and its salts	Free
ex 29.44 C	Tobramycin and its salts	Free
ex 29.44 C	Gentamicin and its salts	Free
ex 29.44 C	Amphotericins	Free
ex 29.44 C	Cephradine	Free
ex 29.44 C	Lincomycin and its salts and esters	Free
ex 29.44 C	Clindamycin and its salts and esters	Free
ex 29.44 C	Nystatin	Free
ex 29.44 C	Minocycline *mono*hydrochloride dihydrate	Free
ex 29.44 C	Spectinomycin dihydrochloride	Free
ex 29.44 C	Tylosin and its salts	Free
ex 29.44 C	Bleomycin sulphate	Free
ex 29.44 C	Spectinomycin sulphate	Free
ex 30.01 A I	Bovine livers for organotherapeutic purposes, dried and powdered	5
ex 30.01 B	Anti-tetanus immunoplasma	Free
ex 30.01 B	Extracts of suprarenal glands	Free
ex 30.01 B	Human albumin 20%; human fibrinogen; preserved serum prepared on a basis of human blood	Free
ex 30.01 B	The following substances derived from human blood: Antihaemophilic globulin Anti-Rho (D)-globulin Plasmaprotein solution Freeze-dried gamma globulin	Free
ex 30.01 B	Purified extracts of mucous membrane of swine, dried (Intrinsic factor)	5
ex 30.01 B	Extracts of liver of bovine animals	5
ex 30.01 B	Anti-D immunoplasma	Free
ex 30.02 A	Tetanus immunoglobulin	Free
ex 30.03 A IIb)	Bleomycin sulphate	Free
ex 30.03 AIIb) and BIIb)	Human albumin 20%; human fibrinogen; preserved serum prepared on a basis of human blood	Free
ex 30.03 A IIb) and B IIb)	Mixture of streptokinase and streptodornase	Free
ex 30.03 A IIb) and B IIb)	Antihaemophilic globulin and anti-Rho(D)-globulin derived from human blood	Free
32.01 A	Tanning extracts of wattle (Mimosa)	Free
ex 32.01 D	Tanning extracts derived from gambier and myrobalan fruits	Free
ex 32.01 D	Tanning extract of eucalyptus	4
ex 32.04 A IV	Dyeing extracts of logwood, of yellow woods or of red woods	Free
ex 32.07 B	Polycarbonate with a carbon black content of not less than 22% and not more than 28% by weight	Free
ex 38.03 B	Acid-activated montmorillonite which, when examined by X-ray powder diffraction, shows four principal lines corresponding to crystal interplanar spacings (*d* values) of 0.44, 0.40, 0.33 and 0.25 nanometres, the line corresponding to 0.40 nanometre being the most intense	Free
38.07 A	Spirits of turpentine	3
38.07 B	Sulphate turpentine; crude dipentene	3
ex 38.07 C	Wood turpentine; terpenic solvents produced by the distillation or other treatment of coniferous woods; sulphite turpentine	3
ex 38.07 CII	Pine oil	3
ex 38.08 C	Rosin, hydrogenated, polymerised, dimerised or oxidised	4
ex 38.08 C	Hydroabietyl alcohol	Free
ex 38.19 G	Catalysts with a basis of diphosphorus pentaoxide supported on silica	Free
ex 38.19 G	Compound catalysts consisting essentially of copper chloride on an aluminium oxide carrier	Free
ex 38.19 G	Catalysts consisting of bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)-ether dissolved in dipropylene glycol	Free
ex 38.19 K	Sintered magnesite mixed with small quantities of mineral oils	Free
ex 38.19 U	Mixtures of aldehydes from lignin	Free
ex 38.19 U	Mixture of tertiary mercaptans	9
ex 38.19 U	Crude guanine (paste of fish scales and other waste of fish, containing mineral oil, of a kind used for the manufacture of pearl essence)	Free
ex 38.19 U	Crude diosgenin	Free
ex 38.19 U	White mortar, non-refractory, consisting of marble powder and white cement excluding coating materials used in painting and those of a type used for masonry	Free
ex 38.19 U	Calcined bauxite (refractory grade)	Free
ex 39.01 CIII	Film base, in rolls of poly(ethylene terephthalate), for cinematography or photography (including radiography)	8
ex 39.01 CIII	Poly(ethylene naphthalenedicarboxylate) film	Free
ex 39.01 CIII	Reflecting polyester sheeting, whether or not in rolls	Free
ex 39.01 CIII	Scrap of polyester sheets coated with tungsten compounds	Free
ex 39.01 C IV	Nylon 6, in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3 (*b*) to Chapter 39, used for the manufacture of textile threads and fibres	Free
ex 39.01 C V	Polyetherurethane elastomers in one of the forms mentioned in Notes 3 (*a*) and 3 (*b*) of Chapter 39	11
ex 39.01 C VII	Polyethylene oxide having a molecular weight of not less than 4,000,000	8
	Polyimide film	Free

Tariff heading	Description	CCT suspended rate of duty
ex 39.02 C III	Polysulphohaloethylenes in one of the forms mentioned in Notes 3 (*a*) and (*b*) to Chapter 39	4
39.02 C VI (a) and (b)	Copolymers solely of allyl alcohol with styrene, which have an acetyl value of not less than 175	Free
ex 39.02 C X	Copolymerisation products in one of the forms mentioned in Notes 3 (*a*) and (*b*) to Chapter 39, containing not less than 90% and not more than 92% vinyl chloride, not less than 2% and not more than 4% vinyl acetate and not less than 4% and not more than 8% vinyl alcohol	Free
39.02 C XII	Reflecting polyacrylic sheeting, whether or not in rolls	Free
ex 39.02 C XIVa)	Copolymers of ethyl acrylate with chloroethylvinyl ether, in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3 (*b*) to Chapter 39	12
ex 39.02 C XIVa)	Copolymers of ethylene and maleic anhydride, slightly cross-linked and with a molecular ratio of 1 : 1 (viscosity 15/20,000 cp)	Free
ex 39.02 C XIVb)	Poly(vinyl fluoride) film	Free
ex 39.03 B IIb)2 ex 39.03 B IIIb)4aa) ex 39.03 B IVb)4aa)	Scrap photographic (including cinematographic) and X-ray film	Free
39.03 B Va)1	Ethylcellulose (not plasticised)	4
ex 39.03 B Va)2	Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose, insoluble in water	4
ex 39.05 B	Rubber hydrochloride in sheets of a thickness not exceeding 0.02mm	Free
ex 41.02 B	Chrome tanned bovine cattle leather (including buffalo leather) in the wet blue state	Free
ex 41.02 B	East India kip, whole, whether or not the heads and legs have been removed, weighing each more than 4.5kg but not more than 8kg net, not further prepared than vegetable tanned, whether or not having undergone further preservative treatment with oil, but obviously unsuitable for immediate use in the manufacture of leather articles	Free
41.03 B I	Sheep and lamb skin leather, except leather falling within heading Nos. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08 and other than leather falling within subheading 41.03 A, not further prepared than tanned	Free
41.04 B I	Goat and kid skin leather, except leather falling within heading Nos. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08 and other than leather falling within subheading 41.04A, not further prepared than tanned	Free
41.05 B I	Other kinds of leather, except leather falling within heading Nos. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08 and other than leather falling within subheading 41.05 A, not further prepared than tanned	Free
ex 44.22	Used casks and barrels of oak, whether assembled or not; staves and heads being parts of such casks and barrels	Free
ex 44.28 C	Shingles for roofs and walls, of coniferous wood	Free
45.02	Natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips (including cubes or square slabs, cut to size for corks or stoppers)	4
ex 48.01 E	Japanese tissue (special long-fibre paper) for the manufacture of artificial sausage casings or for wrapping man-made fibres (continuous) in the course of industrial processing	Free
ex 49.11 B	Microcopies on an opaque base intended for databanks and libraries	Free
	Artists' screen prints, signed by the artist and numbered as one of an edition not exceeding 200	Free
ex 51.01 A	Yarn, wholly of poly(glycollic) acid	Free
ex 51.01 A	Single yarn of polytetrafluoroethylene	Free
51.01 B I	Hollow-filament yarn of regenerated textile fibres	Free
ex 51.04 A	Woven fabric of water soluble poly(vinyl alcohol) fibre, for machine embroidery	Free
ex 56.01 A	Synthetic textile fibres of aromatic polyamides obtained by polycondensation of metaphenylenediamine and isopthalic acid	Free
ex 58.01 B	Carpets, carpeting and rugs of silk or of waste silk other than noil, of which the pile contains not less than 85% by weight of silk or of waste silk other than noil	20% with a maximum duty of 4 ua per sq m
ex 58.07	Braid wholly of dyed poly (glycollic acid) yarn	Free
ex 59.03	Bonded fibre fabrics and similar bonded yarn fabrics of aromatic polyamide man-made fibres produced by polycondensation of metaphenylenediamine and isophthalic acid	Free
ex 59.04	Coir for the manufacture of carpets, carpeting and rugs, mats, matting and the like	Free
ex 59.17 D	Yarn or tow of polytetrafluoroethylene fibres, bleached, impregnated, whether or not oiled	Free
ex 62.03 A I	Used sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods, of jute	4%
ex 68.02 B	Artificially coloured granules and chippings	Free
ex 69.09 P	Catalyst supports, consisting of porous cordierite ceramic pieces of roughly circular or oval cross-section with parallel sides, having an overall volume of not less than 240ml and not more than 11,100ml, and having a minimum dimension of not less than 70mm and a maximum dimension of not more than 480mm, having not less than 28 continuous channels per 100mm² running parallel to the main axis of symmetry, the total channel cross-section area being not less than 60% and not more than 80% of the whole cross-section area	Free
ex 70.19 A IVb)	Glass spheroids of a diameter of less than 0.1mm with a refraction index of 2.26	Free
ex 73.40 B and ex 84.59 B	Integrally forged, rough-turned components (eg rings, flanges and collars) with unit weights of more than 150 metric tonnes or outer diameters of more than 6,000mm for use in the construction of reactor pressure vessels	Free
ex 76.03	Aluminium alloy strip in coils containing not less than 18% by weight and not more than 23% by weight of tin and not less than 0.7% by weight and not more than 1.5% by weight of copper as the major alloying elements and having a width of not less than 75mm and not more than 230mm and a thickness of not less than 3.0mm and not more than 6.5mm	Free
ex 81.02 B	Molybdenum alloy sheet of a thickness not exceeding 0.2mm, containing not less than 98% by weight of molybdenum, not less than 0.40% by weight and not more than 1.00% by weight of titanium and not less than 0.06% by weight and not more than 0.20% by weight of zirconium as the major alloying elements	Free
ex 81.04 D I	Chromium, in the form of cathode chips or pellets, which contains not more than 0.10% by weight of total oxygen, not more than 0.015% by weight of total aluminium, and not more than 0.001% by weight of aluminium compounds insoluble in boiling 5N hydrochloric acid and in boiling fuming perchloric acid, and estimated as Al intended for the production of alloy for the manufacture of fixed or movable blades of gas turbines and jet engines	Free
ex 81.04 G I	Manganese electrolytic of a purity of at least 99.5% for use in the chemical industry	Free
ex 81.04 K I	Titanium sponge	Free
ex 81.04 K I	Waste and scrap of titanium	Free
ex 81.04 M	Waste and scrap of uranium depleted in U 235	Free
ex 84.51 A	Braille writing machines having six character keys and one space key	Free
ex 84.63	Forged and roughly shaped generator and turbine shafts of a weight exceeding 150 tonnes	Free
ex 85.13 B	Sonic convertors consisting of a box approximately 12 in square and 2 in thick, the top being shaped in the form of a cradle to receive a telephone handset, incorporating a lamp to indicate the state of call. This modem (MODulator/DEModulator) converts teleprinter keyboard signals for transmission by telephone line or radio for reconversion to keyboard signals on a distant teleprinter	Free
ex 90.01 B	Material consisting of a polarising film, supported on one or both sides by transparent material	Free
ex 90.19 B II	Reading appliances for the blind, in which a miniature camera using phototransistors transmits printed letters into Braille, and their parts and accessories	Free

SCHEDULE 2 (ARTICLE 39)

ex 03.01 B Ie)	Piked dogfish (Squalus acanthias), fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or in pieces	Free
ex 03.01 B Ig)	Black halibut (Hippoglossus reinhardtius) fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or in pieces	Free
ex 03.01 B Iq)	Sardinops sagax, Sardinops ocellata ('pilchards'), fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or in pieces, intended for the processing industry	8
ex 03.02 A If)	Coalfish (Gadus virens), salted or in brine, whole, headless or in pieces	7
ex 03.02 A IId)	Coalfish (Gadus virens) fillets, salted or in brine	7
ex 03.03 B Ib)	Oysters, fresh (live), weighing not more than 12g each	Free
ex 03.03 B Ib)	Oysters, fresh (live), of the 'Crassostrea gigas' variety weighing more than 100g each	Free
ex 28.21	*di*Chromium trioxide for production of chromium metal or chromium carbide	12.4
ex 29.15 A IVa)	Sebacic acid	Free
ex 29.26 A I	*o*-Benzoicsulphimide (saccharin) and its sodium salt	8
ex 29.35 Q	1,6-Hexanolactone	8.4
ex 29.38 B II	Calcium D-pantothenate	4.7
ex 29.38 B II	Calcium DL-pantothenate	4.7
ex 29.39 D II	Betamethasone 21-acetate	Free
	Betamethasone 17,21-dipropionate	Free
ex 29.42 C VII	Pilocarpine hydrochloride; pilocarpine nitrate	6
ex 29.44 C	Salts of cephaloridine, of cephalothin and of cephalexin	6.4
ex 38.19 U	Anti-glare road surfacing material in the form of white granules consisting of a sintered mixture of silicon dioxide, calcium oxide and magnesium oxide	12
ex 39.01 C III	Polycaprolactone	12.8
ex 39.02 C VIII	Copolymers of vinylidene chloride with vinyl chloride, containing not less than 80% by weight of vinylidene chloride, in one of the forms mentioned in Notes 3 (*a*) and (*b*) to Chapter 39, for the manufacture of fibres, monofil or strip	4
ex 54.03 B Ia)	Unbleached flax yarn (other than tow yarn) of a length of 30,000m or less per kg (33.3 tex or more), for the manufacture of multiple or cabled yarns for the footwear industry or for whipping cables	Free

NOTES:

† Suspension in operation up to and including 31 March 1976. Expected to re-operate for the period 1 September 1976 up to and including 31 March 1977.

†† Suspension in operation up to and including 14 February 1976. Will operate for period 16 June to 30 June 1976. Expected to be continued for a further period ending 14 February 1977.

* Suspension terminates 31 December 1975. Expected to re-operate for the period 15 October up to and including 31 December 1976.

Temporary suspension of the CCT – parts and components for aircraft

Aeroplanes and helicopters of an unladen weight not exceeding 2,000kg.
An article appeared in *Trade and Industry* of 12 December about the possibility of establishing duty suspensions for parts and components for constructing aircraft of an unladen weight exceeding 2,000kg but not exceeding 15,000kg.

The Department of Trade has now been notified by the EEC Commission that consideration will also be given early next year to the possibility of establishing duty suspensions for parts and components for constructing aeroplanes and helicopters of an unladen weight not exceeding 2,000kg. It is likely that if any list of construction parts is drawn up it will also be applied to parts and components for maintaining and repairing aircraft in this weight range.

The Department would therefore welcome the views of aircraft builders and component manufacturers on whether it would be desirable in principle to draw up a list of duty suspensions on parts and components for constructing aircraft in the under 2,000kg weight range and would want to know of any proposals for items which could be included in such a list. Naturally if a list is established the inclusion of any item will depend on the merits of the case. In consequence UK firms wishing to apply for duty suspensions should supply full details under the following headings:

1 the tariff heading and product description;

2 the aeroplanes and/or helicopters for which the product is required;

3 the source, total value and value per aircraft of the imports in 1976; and

4 a note of the steps taken to try to purchase the parts or components from Community (including UK) sources.

All the information requested in this notice should be sent not later than 2 January 1976 to the Department of Trade, General Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-215 5512.

New EC Legislation

Common Agricultural Policy

The texts of the following regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*:

Wine. Regulation (EEC) 3139/75 fixing the reference prices for wines for the period 16 December 1975 to 15 December 1976 (*Official Journal* L313, 3 December 1975).

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 3177/75 fixing for the marketing year 1975/76 the minimum purchase price for oranges supplied for processing and the amount of financial compensation payable in respect of the processing of such oranges (*Official Journal* L315, 5 December 1975).

Harmonisation of legislation

Fruit juices. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L311, 1 December 1975, contains the text of directive 75/726/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the member states concerning fruit juices and certain similar products.

Further information. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Food Standards Division C, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AE, tel. 01-216 6435.

Customs duties

Chemical products. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L311, 1 December 1975, contains the text of regulation (EEC) 3077/75 temporarily suspending totally the customs duties applicable in the Community as originally constituted to a number of chemical products imported from the new member states. These suspensions shall be applicable from 1 January 1976 to 30 June 1976, on the products as set out below:

CCT heading no.	Description
ex 28.21	Dichromium trioxide for production of chromium metal or chromium carbide(a)
ex 29.35 Q	6-Hexanolide (*epsilon*-caprolactone)
ex 29.38 B II	*D*- and *DL*-calcium pantothenates
ex 29.44 C	Salts of cephaloridine, of cephalothin and of cephalexin
ex 39.01 C III	Polycaprolactone

(a) The application of this suspension will be subject to the conditions determined by the competent authorities.

Temporary suspension of import duties

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L311, 1 December 1975, contains the text of regulation (EEC) 3076/75 temporarily suspending the autonomous duties in the Common Customs Tariff on certain industrial products as set out below. These suspensions shall be applicable from 1 January 1976 to 30 June 1976.

CCT heading no.	Description of goods	Rate of autonomous duties
ex 28.21	Dichromium trioxide for production of chromium metal or chromium carbide(a)	12.4%
ex 29.01 C I	Pinenes	4%
ex 29.16 A II	*L*-Malic acid and its salts and esters	0%
ex 29.16 D	Dinoprostone (INN) (Prostaglandin E_2)	0%
ex 29.22 E II	1.8-Naphthylenediamine	0%
ex 29.23 A II	Trometamol salt of dinoprost (trometamol salt of prostaglandin F_2 *alpha*)	0%
ex 29.23 A II	Bis (2-dimethylaminoethyl) ether	0%
ex 29.29	1.3-Bis (4-chlorobenzylideneamino)-guanidinium chloride	0%
ex 29.31 B	5-Fluoro-2-methyl-1-(4-methylthiobenzylidene)inden-3-ylacetic acid	0%
ex 29.31 B	Naphthiomate T (Tolnaftate (INN))	0%
ex 29.35 Q	6-hexanolide (*epsilon*-caprolactone)	8.4%
ex 29.35 Q	5-Ethyl-2-methylpyridine	0%
ex 29.36	Sulfathiazole (INN)	0%
ex 29.38 B II	Panthenol (INN) (pantothenyl alcohol)	0%
ex 29.38 B II	*D*- and *DL*-calcium pantothenates	4.7%
ex 29.39 D II	21-Chloro-9 *alpha*-fluoro-11-*beta*-hydroxy-16-*alpha*, 17-*alpha*-*iso*propylidenedioxypregn-4-ene-3.20-dione	0%
ex 29.44 C	Cephazolin and its salts	0%
ex 29.44 C	Salts of cephaloridine, of cephalothin and of cephalexin	6.4%
ex 38.19 G	Catalysts consisting of bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether dissolved in dipropylene glycol	0%
ex 38.19 U	Calcined bauxite (refractory grade)	0%
ex 39.01 C III	Polycaprolactone	12.8%
ex 39.02 C VI a) and b)	Copolymers solely of allyl alcohol with styrene, which have an acetyl value of not less than 175	0%
ex 41.02 B	Leather of East India kip, whole, whether or not the heads and legs have been removed, weighing each more than 4.5kg net and not more than 8kg, not further prepared than vegetable tanned, whether or not having undergone further preservative treatment with oil, but obviously unsuitable for immediate use in the manufacture of leather articles	0%
ex 44.22	Used casks and barrels of oak, whether assembled or not; their staves and heads	0%
ex 56.01 A	Synthetic textile fibres of aromatic polyamides obtained by polycondensation of *m*-phenylenediamine and *iso*phthalic acid	0%
ex 62.03 A I	Sacks and bags of jute of a kind used for the packing of goods	4%
ex 68.02 B	Artificially coloured granules and chippings	0%
ex 70.19 A IV b)	Glass beads of a diameter of less than 0.1mm and with a refraction index of 2.26	0%
ex 73.40 B and ex 84.59 B	Integrally forged, rough-turned components with unit weights of more than 150 metric tons or outer diameters of more than 6,000mm for reactor pressure vessels	0%
ex 76.03	Aluminium alloy strip in coils containing not less than 18% by weight and not more than 23% by weight of tin and not less than 0.7% by weight and not more than 1.5% by weight of copper as the major alloying elements and having a width of not less than 75mm and not more than 230mm and a thickness of not less than 3mm and not more than 6.5mm	0%
ex 81.04 D I	Chromium, in the form of cathode chips or pellets which contains not more than 0.10% by weight of total oxygen, not more than 0.015% of total aluminium, and not more than 0.001% by weight of alumium compounds insoluble in boiling 5N hydrochloric acid and in boiling fuming perchloric acid, and estimated as A1, intended for the production of alloy for the manufacture of fixed or movable blades of gas turbines and jet engines(a)	0%
ex 85.13 B	Sonic convertors consisting of a box approximately 12 in square and 2 in thick, the top being shaped in the form of a cradle to receive a telephone handset, incorporating a lamp to indicate the state of call. This modern (MODulator/DEModulator) converts teleprinter keyboard signals for transmission by telephone line or radio for reconversion to keyboard signals on a distant teleprinter	0%

(a) The application of this suspension will be subject to the conditions determined by the competent authorities.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,365	9,380	2,130	2,090							
Series in						£ million				£ million		
1970	100	100	100	100	100	450	325	68	−30	735	−12	747
1971	102	103	102	93	104	70	−148	52	−10	1,048	282	766
1972	104	109	104	82	117	−5	−175	48	−11	128	−690	818
1973	110	114	107	88	125	960	396	102	334	−835	−2,295	1,460
1974	110	114	105	98	113	553	666	81	−68	−3,668	−5,234	1,566
1972 3rd qtr.	104	110	103	79	115	8	−35	6	−16	−89	−280	191
4th qtr.	107	111	105	80	124	19	13	24	−10	−11	−213	202
1973 1st qtr.	110	115	109	86	130	353	166	37	51	−125	−329	204
2nd qtr.	109	112	104	83	118	274	88	3	185	−63	−388	325
3rd qtr.	110	114	107	92	120	155	46	29	47	−217	−583	366
4th qtr	109	114	107	89	132	178	96	32	51	−430	−995	565
1974 1st qtr	106	113	108	97	112	−174	−31	18	−59	−845	−1,272	427
2nd qtr.	110	112	100	96	110	274	191	43	27	−948	−1,336	388
3rd qtr.	112	114	103	97	119	359	368	3	−14	−823	−1,199	376
4th qtr.	111	116	107	101	113	94	139	17	−22	−1,052	−1,427	375
1975 1st qtr.	110	116	106	93	102	−172	−4	−31	−57	−432	−867	435
2nd qtr.	107	114	103	87	100	−340	−112	−54	−52	−343	−684	341
3rd qtr.				81 p	100 p		−236 p	−25 p	60 p	−584	−972	388 **
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	−2.5	—	−0.8	−13.9	−7.2							
on a year earlier	+0.5	+2.2	+0.5	−13.3	−12.4							

	Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs (NOT seasonally adjusted)					Labour (UK)			Trade	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales*	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Exports	Imports
			monthly averages										On a balance of payments basis	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan. 1974		1970	1970	July 1972					
£m in base year			15,895											
Series in			thousands							thousands		thousands	£ million at current prices	
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4†	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	775.8	3.4	130.9	8,810	8,528
1972	102.6	102.4	105.8	138.6	164.3†	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	855.0	3.7	147.3	9,140	9,830
1973	110.3	110.9	110.7	137.3	179.4†	9.2	144.5	123.2	115.6	611.0	2.6	307.0	11,771	14,066
1974	106.3	107.8	109.9	102.7	108.5	16.0	215.3	152.0	138.7	599.9ø	2.6ø	302.6ø	15,886	21,120
1974 1st qtr.	104.4	106.5	109.8	103	101.4	12.9	212.5	138.3	125.0	572.9	2.5	288.6	3,490	4,762
2nd qtr.	107.9	109.4	107.3	104	107.5	15.8	213.7	148.9	132.3	579.4	2.5	313.0	3,996	5,332
3rd qtr.	108.3	109.6	111.0	109	110.2	17.0	212.9	156.1	144.0	621.2	2.7	310.1	4,231	5,430
4th qtr.	104.8	105.7	111.6	96	115.1	18.2	222.1	164.9	153.5	..	..	..	4,169	5,596
1975 1st qtr.	104 8	106.1	111.5	106	122.0	20.3	220.9	176.0	163.6	733.3	3.2	..	4,532	5,399
2nd qtr.	100.2	100.4	108.7	91	133.6	24.3	225.6	186.3	176.3	849.7	3.7	159.8	4,461	5,145
3rd qtr.	100 0	100.1	105.3	104	139.4	26.6	239.2 p	193.4 p	185.4	1008.5	4.3	135.2	4,639	5,611
1974 Nov.	105.5	106.7	112.8	98	115.2	18.3	223.8	164.8	153.9	643.5	2.8	279.8	1,338	1,920
Dec.	103.0	104.1	110.8	87	116.9	19.1	222.5	167.6	158.0	..	..	..	1,450	1,834
1975 Jan.	105.5	107.7	113.0	109	119.9	19.9	222.1	173.0	159.8	709.0e	3.0 e	..	1,509	1,927
Feb.	105.2	106.9	112.3	113	121.9	19.9	218.8	175.9	162.0	736.7	3.2	196.3	1,479	1,817
Mar.	103.6	103.8	109.4	97	124.3	21.2	221.9	179.2	169.0	754.1	3.2	189.7	1,544	1,655
Apr.	101.5	101.7	120.2	89	129.1	21 7	222.9	182.5	170.1	794.2	3.4	176.5	1,365	1,726
May	99.4	99.4	102.5	90	134.5	25.0	226.2	187.3	176.4	853.5	3.7	158.6	1,612	1,690
June	99.7	100.0	104.5	95	137.1	26.1	227.7	189.0	182.5	901.4	3.9	144.4	1,484	1,729
July	100.6	100.9	104.7	89	138.5	26.3	233.2	191.7	184.7	976.5	4.2	131.6	1,563	1,928
Aug.	98.8	98.9	104.9	92	139.3	26.9	241.4	193.5	185.5	1008.8	4.3	136.7	1,491	1,876
Sept.	100.5	100.5	106.0	130	140.5	26.6	243.2	194.9	185.9	1040.1	4.5	137.4	1,585	1,807
Oct.	101.2	100.8	105.3	84	142.5	25.9	251.6 p	197.0 p	187.0	1088.5	4.7	126.2	1,738	1,962
Nov.			106½ p	82 p	144.2	25.2	255.8 p	198.6 p		1125.1	4.8	117.3	1,636 p	1,927 p
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	+0.3	−0.1	+1.2	+6.9	+3.0		+6.9	+2.8	+2.7	+12.7		−7.7	+9½	+3
on a year earlier	−6.6	−7.6	−5.5	−7.4	+25.9		+14.3	+21.6	+26.7	−70.1		−57.1	+19	+1½

p Provisional * After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT † Base of index Jan. 1962 = 100
ø Average of 11 months e Figure is estimate ** Figure is projection

Index of retail prices for November

The index of retail prices for all items for 11 November 1975 was 144.2 (15 January 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 1.2 per cent on October (142.5) and of 25.2 per cent on November 1974 (115.2).

The rise in the index in November was due to higher prices for milk, higher fares in London and some other areas and higher prices or charges for gas, and some other goods and services.

The movements for the main groups of the index are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 1

	All items			All items except seasonal food		
	Index 15 January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 1 month	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 15 January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 1 month	Percentage change over 6 months
1975						
June	137.1	+1.9	+26.1	137.1	+1.7	+16.8
July	138.5	+1.0	+26.3	138.5	+1.0	+14.9
August	139.3	+0.6	+26.9	139.7	+0.9	+14.0
September	140.5	+0.9	+26.6	140.9	+0.9	+12.9
October	142.5	+1.4	+25.9	142.8	+1.3	+10.4
November	144.2	+1.2	+25.2	144.5	+1.2	+7.2

TABLE 2 General index of retail prices

	Indices (15 January 1974 = 100) 14 Oct. 1975	11 Nov. 1975	Percentage change over the month
All items	142.5	144.2	+1.2
All items excluding food	143.8	145.0	+0.8
Food	138.4	141.6	+2.3
Seasonal food	137.9	140.1	+1.6
Other food	138.9	142.4	+2.5
Alcoholic drink	144.3	144.5	+0.1
Tobacco	160.7	160.7	nil
Housing	133.1	133.8	+0.5
Fuel and light	159.6	161.9	+1.4
Durable household goods	138.8	140.2	+1.0
Clothing and footwear	129.6	130.5	+0.7
Transport and vehicles	150.8	153.4	+1.7
Miscellaneous goods	146.9	147.6	+0.5
Services	150.4	151.6	+0.8
Meals out	140.8	142.1	+0.9

Retailers' stocks in October

Based on the non-seasonally adjusted data of Table 1, the level of stocks at book value in October was 19 per cent higher than a year ago, but at constant prices it was 1 per cent lower.

The estimates of value of physical increase of retailers' stocks at 1970 prices and seasonally adjusted (Table 2) suggest a further comparatively large increase in stock levels in October. Stocks had declined in the early part of the year, particularly in April when sales were very high, but there has been rebuilding since then.

TABLE 1 Level of retailers' stocks

Index numbers (end 1971 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier* (At cost at end of month)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
At book values:												
1971	89	91	94	95	95	97	95	95	98	106	110	100
1972	96	98	101	102	102	104	101	102	104	113	119	106
1973	103	106	111	111	111	115	115	116	121	131	140	129
1974	126	127	133	137	142	143	143	142	148	161	171	154
1975	148	151	159	155	160	163	162	163	173	191		
1972	7	8	8	6	7	8	7	7	7	7	8	6
1973	7	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1974	—	—	—	24	28	24	24	22	23	22	22	20
1975	18	19	20	13	13	14	14	14	17	19		
At constant (1970) prices:												
1971	95	97	99	99	98	99	96	96	99	107	111	100
1972	95	97	99	100	100	102	98	98	100	107	112	99
1973	96	99	103	108	111	114	112	112	116	124	131	120
1974	113	112	116	117	118	118	116	114	116	124	129	115
1975	108	109	112	107	109	109	108	107	112	122		
1972	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	2	1	—	1	−1
1973	1	2	4	9	11	13	15	14	17	16	17	20
1974	18	14	13	8	6	3	3	1	—	—	−1	−3
1975	−5	−3	−4	−8	−8	−7	−7	−6	−4	−1		

1 The book value of retailers' stocks in the United Kingdom at end of December 1971 was £1,860 million.

2 With the introduction of VAT, the book values are being valued exclusive of this tax. There is, therefore, a discontinuity in the series in 1973 between March and April. For the year up to March, the usual comparisons with a year earlier for the book values series have not been given. As the basis of valuation is now comparable with that of a year earlier these percentages changes have been re-introduced. The estimates at constant prices take account of this method of valuation, and are on a consistent basis throughout.

3 The statistics given in Table 2 were introduced in an article in the issue of 28 March 1975.

4 Long-run series back to 1966 for both Table 1 and Table 2 were included in the article in the issue of 26 September 1975.

TABLE 2 Value of physical increase of retailers' stocks at 1970 prices

Seasonally adjusted £ million

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1971	−14	−1	−17	2	−18	16	−8	4	12	18	−8	4
1972	−9	3	−12	9	4	20	−16	12	−12	8	8	−26
1973	26	16	9	88	55	42	18	8	21	5	23	23
1974	−7	−54	2	14	25	−12	18	−29	−3	−5	1	−18
1975	−27	−24	−6	−83	35	−4	19	—	41	34		

See footnote 2 to Table 1.

Retail sales: provisional estimates for November

Volume

The *provisional* estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in November is 106½ (1971 = 100).

The estimate still indicates little change in the volume of trade in recent months, although trade in the middle of the year may have been depressed following the high level of sales in April resulting from the Budget.

The average level of trade in the most recent three months, September to November, is about 3 per cent below the average of the first eight months of the year.

Value

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, the *provisional* estimate of the value of total retail sales in November was 16 per cent higher than in November 1974. In the first 11 months of 1975, the value of sales was 20 per cent above the corresponding period of 1974.

Retail sales: Volume Seasonally adjusted index (1971 = 100)		Retail sales: Value Not seasonally adjusted – percentage change compared with a year earlier	
1974 1st quarter	109.8	1974 1st quarter	+11
2nd quarter	107.3	2nd quarter	+15
3rd quarter	111.0	3rd quarter	+18
4th quarter	111.6	4th quarter	+18
1975 1st quarter	111.5	1975 1st quarter	+22
2nd quarter	108.7	2nd quarter	+24
3rd quarter	105.3	3rd quarter	+18
1974 August	111.4	1974 August	+18
September	112.2	September	+19
October	111.4	October	+18
November	112.8	November	+19
1975 August	104.9	1975 August	+16
September	106.0	September	+18
October	105.3	October	+15
November	106½ (prov.)	November	+16 (prov.)

Notes

The volume index is given to the nearest ½ per cent. The percentage increase in value compared with a year earlier is given to the nearest whole number.

A detailed note on the method of computation of the provisional estimates was published in *Trade and Industry* on 21 February 1974.

When using the volume figures, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices becomes more acute. Thus, the relative accuracy with which volume changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.

The provisional figures are made available by press notice in advance of this article. The final figures for November will be published in a press notice on Monday, 12 January 1976. This is a week later than earlier proposed.

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half	* five week period
the final digit shown	ø fifty-three week
p provisional	period

New companies registered

Below are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during November 1975 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	2,394	—	2,394
Over £100 but under £1,000	55	—	55
£1,000 but under £10,000	827	—	827
£10,000 but under £50,000	339	—	339
£50,000 but under £100,000	47	—	47
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	68	—	68
£1,000,000 and over	9	—	9
Total number	3,739	—	3,739
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of nominal capital	35,028	—	35,028

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1974 and 1975

	1974		1975	
	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.
January	4,758	27,824	3,648	18,631
February	2,870	81,582	3,442	22,886
March	3,393	21,763	3,440	28,511
April	3,679	50,557	4,944	24,352
May	3,878	36,111	4,245	42,314
June	3,329	29,037	3,465	20,856
July	3,730	32,961	3,752	26,703
August	3,274	37,822	3,267	47,668
September	3,214	36,037	3,781	32,241
October	3,481	25,421	3,879	25,224
November	3,115	36,422	3,739	35,028
December	3,039	21,298		
Total	41,760	436,835		

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 12 December 1975.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Guns At The Wood	BR/E 38368/13/12/80	24	8 December	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Global Films Ltd. and Queensway Promotions Ltd.
Barry Lyndon	BR/E 38369/13/12/80	184	9 December	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Hawk Films Ltd.
Movietone News 2427	BR/E 38142/13/12/80	8	12 December	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Streetfighter	F 38366	93	8 December	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Lawrence Gordon Productions Inc., California
Steal Wool	F 38367	7	8 December	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers, California
Hugo The Hippo	F 38370	78	12 December	Hemdale International Films Ltd.	Brut Productions Inc., New York

Amendment to the Register
The playing time of the film 'Royal Windsor' (BR/E 38288/25/10/80), registered on 20 October 1975, has been amended to 14 minutes.

Wholesale price indices in November

Output prices

Higher prices for bottled milk were mainly responsible for an increase of 1¾ per cent to 208.0 (1970 = 100) in the provisional price index for the products of the food manufacturing industries in November. Animal feeding-stuffs also contributed to this but in line with the recent trend for these products.

The rate of increase of the price index for all manufactured products is continuing to fall. The provisional price index rose by ¾ per cent to 198.6 in November. The last three months, September to November, taken together show a rise of 2¾ per cent.

There was a similar increase of ¾ per cent in the provisional price index for manufactured goods other than food, drink and tobacco. No individual sector made a significant contribution to this, which is the smallest monthly increase since the second quarter of 1973.

The provisional price index for the output of the engineering and allied industries has risen by ¾ per cent in November. However, the prices of electrical engineering products continue to increase steadily at more than 1 per cent per month. In particular there is no deceleration in the rate of price increases for electrical machinery and the

TABLE 1 Price numbers of materials purchased

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1974		1975			1974	1975							
		3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	Nov.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p	Nov. p
Orders III to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry	212.9	222.1	220.9	225.6	239.3	223.8	222.9	226.2	227.7	233.2	241.4	243.2	251.6	255.8
	†Materials	219.7	228.2	225.9	228.7	243.4	229.8	226.8	228.8	230.6	236.6	245.7	247.7	256.5	261.1
	Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity	147.9	164.2	173.3	195.8	200.5	165.1	185.7	200.9	200.9	200.9	200.3	200.3	204.4	205.3
Orders IV to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries:	230.7	237.3	237.3	244.3	255.4	238.2	239.9	245.6	247.5	252.4	256.7	257.1	267.7	269.0
	†Materials	242.4	247.7	246.5	251.3	263.3	248.8	247.6	252.0	254.2	259.8	264.8	265.2	276.7	278.1
	Materials and fuels purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of Indsutry:														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	171.5	187.1	186.7	187.7	205.2	189.7	189.0	186.7	187.5	193.7	208.2	213.6	217.2	227.4
211 to 299 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	165.7	181.1	184.1	186.5	202.8	183.9	187.8	185.5	186.3	191.9	205.6	210.7	214.3	226.6
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	219.3	227.3	230.9	233.5	241.0	227.0	231.9	234.2	234.4	237.7	242.2	243.2	248.5	248.3
311 and 312	Steel industries	183.9	200.4	210.7	225.9	230.6	200.8	223.8	226.5	227.3	230.0	230.4	231.4	233.7	234.9
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	181.2	184.0	197.6	206.1	211.4	184.5	204.1	206.4	207.8	210.1	212.0	212.2	214.4	216.9
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	165.9	163.9	171.0	176.5	182.6	164.8	175.8	176.9	176.9	179.8	184.1	183.9	185.2	186.6
361	Electrical machinery industry	174.0	173.7	184.4	191.6	196.7	174.4	190.3	192.0	192.6	194.5	197.7	197.9	199.6	201.3
Order XIII	Textile industries	190.0	186.4	189.4	198.6	204.0	186.3	193.9	200.9	201.1	202.1	204.2	205.7	209.4	211.1
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	171.9	174.7	176.1	179.4	184.7	174.6	177.7	179.6	181.0	183.0	185.0	186.2	187.6	188.7
Order XVII	Timber industries	218.4	217.0	217.4	217.2	217.0	216.9	217.6	217.4	216.7	216.5	217.0	217.4	218.5	219.0
481 to 484	Paper industries	203.0	215.3	231.8	240.1	243.5	214.8	236.6	240.4	243.4	242.4	244.5	243.7	246.7	247.4
Order XX	Construction materials	179.8	183.9	194.7	203.4	209.5	183.6	201.8	203.6	204.9	206.7	210.2	211.6	212.6	214.3
Part of Order XX	House building materials	181.9	186.9	196.5	205.0	211.2	186.6	203.7	205.5	205.9	208.0	211.8	213.8	214.9	216.4

† Includes crude oil and coal for carbonising.

Notes on wholesale price indices

1 Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of 13 June 1975.

2 The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. This is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

3 All the index numbers are compiled exclusive of value added tax and (before its abolition) of purchase tax. Revenue duties (on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor, matches and mechanical lighters) are included. The duty on hydrocarbon oils is excluded from output price series that cover these products (unless specifically noted to the contrary) but is included in series for materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry.

4 Firm indices, at all levels of aggregation, include imputation for items for which there is no current price information. Provisional indices at high levels of aggregation, Table 1 and Table 2, also include imputation for items for which there is no current price information. Additional provisional figures will be published for those indices where there are insufficient returns to allow accurate imputation.

5 Revisions to firm index numbers will only be published if the revised indices are significantly different. These revisions will only be notified in the full version of the wholesale price index articles, ie those published in April, August and December of each year.

6 **Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division 4, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-215 3549 (engineering), 5216 (chemicals, steel, building materials, etc.), 3548 (textiles, clothing, timber, paper, etc.), 3173 (imported commodities), 3544 Tables 1 and 2 indices.**

CHART 1 (LOG SCALE)

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
(other than food, drink & tobacco)
the latest two months are provisional

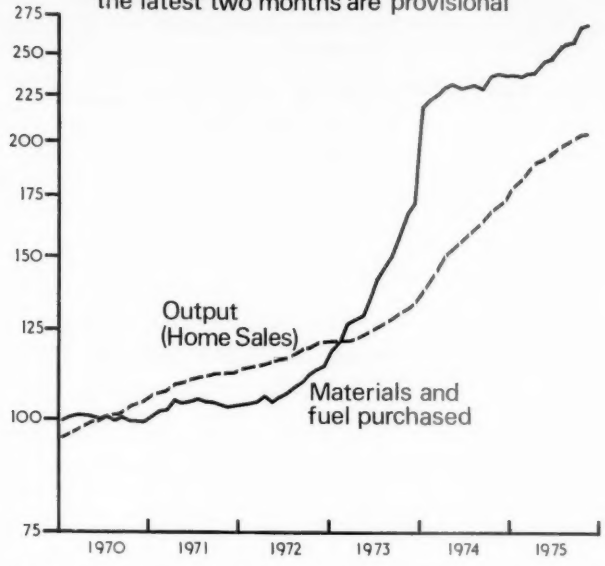


CHART 2 (LOG SCALE)

FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
the latest two months are provisional

price index for insulated wires and cables is now rising after a period of stability. The stable prices were partly due to falling copper prices until June this year.

Input prices

The increased cost of milk for liquid consumption was also largely responsible for a rise of 4¾ per cent in the provisional index of materials and fuel purchased by the food manufacturing industries in November. Higher prices for bacon pigs and home produced meat also made a significant contribution. Lower prices for imported cereals, vegetable oils and oilseeds more than offset the effect of increased prices for imported pea-beans and contributed to an overall fall in prices of imported materials for the food industries.

Small price rises for several imported materials and semi-manufactured goods were responsible for the increase, on provisional figures, of ½ per cent in the index for materials purchased by manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco industries. Little of this was associated with changes in the value of the pound against other world currencies.

The November index for coal, gas and electricity rose by ½ per cent, largely because some of the effects of the higher gas prices from early October carried over into November.

The price index for materials and fuel purchased by all manufacturing industry rose by 1¾ per cent to 255.8 in November. This follows a revision to the October index caused by a new estimate for the index of materials purchased by the drink industries.

Most of the indices for materials and fuel purchased by individual sectors of manufacturing industry showed increases of less than 1 per cent in November.

TABLE 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1974		1975			1974	1975							
		3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qrt.	3rd qtr.	Nov.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p	Nov. p
Orders III to XI	Output of Manufactured Products	156.1	164.9	176.0	186.3	193.4	164.8	182.5	187.3	189.0	191.7	193.5	194.9	197.0	198.6
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	162.0	170.9	182.8	192.1	199.1	170.7	190.4	192.0	193.8	197.1	199.3	201.0	203.3	204.7
	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry:														
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries	165.6	178.0	192.5	197.4	201.3	179.1	195.7	197.5	199.1	200.1	201.6	202.1	204.3	208.0
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Products of the food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	161.2	174.3	190.7	198.7	203.0	175.7	196.5	198.8	200.7	201.9	203.6	203.5	204.4	208.3
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	158.2	167.3	177.4	186.2	192.8	167.0	184.8	186.8	187.1	190.8	192.8	194.9	196.9	197.8
311 and 312	Steel industries	186.4	189.5	220.3	227.6	227.8	189.6	227.5	227.7	227.5	227.2	227.9	228.2	229.2	231.5
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	156.3	165.7	177.2	187.6	195.3	165.6	185.7	187.4	189.6	193.2	195.7	197.0	199.8	201.3
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	159.2	168.2	182.2	193.0	202.1	168.0	191.1	193.0	194.7	199.3	202.4	204.5	207.2	209.0
Order IX	Electrical engineering	146.4	153.2	161.2	170.9	177.2	153.3	168.1	171.4	173.2	174.4	176.8	180.5	182.5	184.5
Order XIII	Textile industries	166.5	170.1	172.9	175.7	180.7	170.1	174.3	175.8	177.0	179.3	180.8	182.1	183.8	184.6
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	144.0	150.0	156.8	160.9	166.0	150.1	159.1	161.2	162.5	164.6	165.3	168.1	169.1	170.0
Order XVII	Timber industries	182.0	187.2	194.8	201.7	207.9	187.3	200.8	201.8	202.6	205.8	208.2	209.9	210.4	211.2
481 to 484	Paper industries	181.3	194.4	209.4	218.6	227.2	194.3	216.9	218.2	220.6	223.4	226.9	231.3	233.0	233.9
Order XX	New construction‡	190	200	210	220					220					

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter (*Department of Environment*).

The index for imported iron ore, Table 4(b), has been revised to reflect more accurately price variations throughout the year. Higher seasonal prices for iron ore were largely responsible for the increase of 2 per cent in the price index for the steel industries for the three months, September to November.

Note

New procedures have been introduced recently to obtain an improved response rate from the contributors to the engineering sector output indices. It is now possible to publish firm indices after three months for these sectors, and a better estimate of the rate of inflation in the provisional months is provided.

TABLE 3(a) Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (as published monthly)

1970=100

1968 SIC		1974	1975			
		Oct.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p
101	Coal	226.2	300.7	301.4	301.4	307.0
102/1	Coated limestone roadstone	196.1	246.6	247.2	247.3	253.7
103	Sand and gravel – ex pit or works	149.6	190.0 r	190.4 r	190.4	195.5
240	Tobacco	115.1	152.8 r	153.4 r	154.4	154.4
262	Motor spirit, Two star (including duty)	148.2	172.4	172.4	172.4	172.4
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs – including duty)ø	250.9	294.0	294.0	294.0	294.0
	Derv fuel (including duty)ø	142.6	147.7	147.7	147.7	147.7
263	Lubricating oils and greases	194.4	207.5	205.8	206.4	204.6
271	General chemicals	169.8	205.9	208.7	209.0	211.5
272	Pharmaceutical preparations	135.2	164.4	169.8	172.0	172.5
273	Toilet preparations	142.7	168.3	171.3	172.2	173.2
274	Paint	177.3	203.3	204.5	208.3	210.2
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	170.0	181.8	181.5	182.5	187.5
279/3	Explosives, fireworks, etc.	165.5	204.6	208.0	227.1	231.5
311/2	Uncoated steel sheets (other than stainless and electrical sheets)	184.1	201.7	201.7	201.7	201.8
	Tinplate	198.6	215.3	215.3	215.3	215.8
	Finished steel (other than sheets, tinplate, forgings and castings)	191.0	234.1	234.3	234.4	235.0
	Steel sheet piling	193.3	241.1	241.1	241.1	241.2
	Heavy steel bars and sections	194.5	241.2	241.2	241.2	241.3
	Light re-rolled bars and sections‡	198.6	230.0 r	230.0 r	230.0	230.7
312	Steel tubes – other than electric conduit tubes	199.7	249.4	250.2	250.3	250.3
313/2 and 313/4	Iron castings	183.1	234.0	237.5	239.6	240.7
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	190.3	241.3	252.9	252.9	252.9
321	Aluminium: Rolled	156.7	173.2	173.2	173.2	173.2
	Extruded and drawn aluminium products – other than wire	156.3	172.0	172.0	172.0	172.0
	Aluminium: Castings	179.3	191.2	195.3	195.3	197.5
	Aluminium: Forgings	150.0	179.8	179.8	179.8	179.8
322	Brass ingots	136.7	116.0	120.7	120.9	120.0
331	Agricultural machinery	172.5	199.3	207.3 p	211.9 p	213.6
332	Metal-working machine tools	184.1	217.8	220.9 p	225.2 p	229.3
333	Pumps, valves, compressors, fluid power equipment	164.5	199.9	205.0	209.0	210.2
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	161.2	191.2	193.9	196.0	201.8
368	Domestic electrical appliances	137.8	161.3	161.8 p	164.0 p	165.8
390	Engineers' cutting tools: non-diamond	145.2	167.9	169.7	169.7	177.5
	Hacksaw blades	144.5	163.7	163.7	163.7	163.7
	Engineers' cutting tools: diamond	134.5	149.7	149.7	149.7	149.9
	Engineers' cutting tools	144.9	166.5	168.1	168.1	174.9
391	Hand tools and implements	167.3	207.1	209.1	215.1	215.1
392	Cutlery and tableware	160.8	191.0	191.1	195.9	196.2
411	Man-made fibres production	153.9	158.2	160.4	160.7	161.4
412, 414/5 and 415	All spun made-made fibres yarns	169.5	170.9	172.6	172.9	174.2
412	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both	189.3	185.4	187.1	187.8	189.6
413	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	200.0	188.2	188.6	188.7	189.4
	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	188.2	190.9	197.3	200.5	204.1
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	182.3	193.9	194.3	195.2	196.5
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	146.0	154.5	155.0	155.8	155.5
419	Carpets and rugs	160.9	179.2	179.6	181.7	188.7
431/1	Leather for footwear	153.5	161.2	161.2	164.1	164.1
441/449	Made-up clothing	146.8	160.9	161.6	164.7	165.6
450	Footwear – including rubber footwear‡	156.4	173.7 r	174.5 r	176.6	177.8
461/1	Refractory goods including bricks	172.2	216.6	218.5	221.7	222.5
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including building bricks	175.0	207.5	215.8	222.7	223.2
	Engineering bricks – *delivered*	207.8	236.8	240.4	246.7	247.0
463/1	Flat glass (including safety and silvered glass)	152.2	199.7	206.8	208.0	208.0
463/2	Glass containers	160.0	207.1	209.8	210.1	218.6
464	Cement – *delivered in bulk*	163.0	206.9	210.1	210.1	213.1
471/1	Homegrown hardwood – sawn	223.2	222.7	223.2	223.1	224.7
471/2	Building joinery	204.6	228.3	230.9	233.3	233.3
472	Domestic furniture	162.3	187.6	190.3	192.7	193.7
473	Bedding, etc.	180.9	201.8	206.0	206.7	207.0
481	Paper and board	191.0	219.4	223.4	224.6	226.4
	Printings and writings (excluding newsprint	184.3	211.8	215.4	217.0	217.0
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	190.0	220.1	222.5	232.9	236.0
483	Manufactured stationery	187.5	219.9	225.5	227.5	227.0
484/1	Wallpaper	187.7	220.6	222.7	225.1	225.1
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	164.7	179.0	184.3	185.2	185.5
492	Linoleum and felt base	153.8	183.2	192.4	194.4	194.4

ø Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallons of exclusive of rebates.
p = provisional. r = revised. ‡ Revised figures: see end of table.

Revisions to Table 3(a)

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Light re-rolled bars and sections	1975				229.7	230.0	230.0						
Footwear—including rubber footwear	1975	163.8	165.0	168.9	170.3	170.9	172.1						

TABLE 3 (b) Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

	1974	1975			
	Nov.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov. p
Hides and skins	136.8	157.1	163.4	169.9	197.0
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	141.3	154.8	154.8	154.8	154.8
Copper‡	103.1	102.4	98.4	96.9	97.4
Lead‡	180.9	143.2	136.4	132.1	129.6
Nickel refined delivered§	148.6	164.0	171.2	193.2	195.9
Tin, ingot min. 99.75%‡	207.9	208.4	204.8	201.2	199.6
Zinc‡	277.0	282.8	281.6	278.4	279.3
Zinc§	281.4	281.4	281.4	291.6	304.8
Natural rubber	127.1	189.0	174.0	173.8 p	174.4
Sulphur, crude cif (for acid making)	168.6	256.3	256.3	256.3	256.3
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	181.8	211.6	215.3	218.7	219.5
Wool, raw	189.4	207.8	207.5	215.7	221.9
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	234.4	228.3	231.7	235.0	237.8
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	230.5	218.1	217.7	217.7	218.2
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	251.7	233.9	233.1	232.7	231.0
Woodpulp, imported	238.3	291.8	288.8	295.6 p	296.9

‡ LME settlement price. § Producer's price. p = provisional.

TABLE 4(a) Supplementary list of commodities produced in the United Kingdom (as published April, August and December)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1975				
		Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p
102	Stone and slate quarrying and mining	211.0	214.4	218.9	221.0	224.7
	Stone quarrying and mining‡	210.5	213.2	217.8	220.0	223.9
	Granite and other chippings, aggregates and roadstones	195.6	196.1	198.0	200.2	201.3
	Granite and other chippings	196.4	198.1	200.2	202.5	204.1
	Coated granite and whinstone roadstone	252.8	254.5	259.4	260.3	262.4
	Uncoated limestone roadstone and aggregates	191.5	195.1	200.9	203.6	208.6
	Uncoated limestone roadstone (excluding aggregates)	187.6	189.5	196.7	197.3	202.3
	Agricultural ground limestone	167.4	169.6	169.6	169.6	172.2
	Industrial ground limestone	170.6	177.0	187.4	193.3	197.6
	Aggregates for concrete	182.9	184.4	187.3	191.7	194.7
	Granite and limestone roadstone	206.4	208.8	210.8	212.6	216.2
	Slates	227.6	252.9	252.9	252.9	252.9
103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	184.8	192.1	192.5	192.5	197.9
	China clay	203.4	203.4	203.4	203.4	212.5
	Sand and gravel – delivered	158.1	162.3	166.4	167.7	169.0
	Moulding sand	174.7	182.1	182.1	184.6	184.6
109	Salt	166.5	171.9	179.0	179.0	180.8
211	Flour	264.8	264.8	264.8	262.1	259.8
216	Sugar – refined	379.8	336.9	310.9	305.6	279.1
217	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	214.6	215.2	215.4	215.4	215.6
221	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	169.0	188.6	203.0	200.0	205.5
231	Beer	147.6	149.3	149.7	151.7	152.4
240	Cigarettes	152.1	152.0	152.6	153.6	153.6
	Pipe tobacco	160.0	160.1	160.8	161.4	161.5
271/1	Inorganic chemicals	197.1	205.1	208.5	209.0	212.5
	Caustic soda, soda ash and other sodium compounds	225.2	244.0	246.1	250.3	260.0
	Caustic soda	204.4	225.4	225.4	226.1	242.1
	Soda ash	242.5	263.1	263.1	273.5	282.5
	Other sodium compounds	228.5	242.5	249.9	250.4	253.7
	Inorganic chemicals other than sodium and sodium compounds	188.2	192.8	196.6	195.9	197.5
	Inorganic acids	163.2	166.2	172.5	174.1	174.4
	Sulphuric acid	132.1	129.9	132.9	135.2	135.9
	Inorganic acids (other than sulphuric)	190.6	198.1	207.4	208.4	208.4
	Blacks, carbon and mineral	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0
	Phosphorous and phosphorous compounds	353.6	353.6	353.6	353.6	353.6
271/2	Organic chemicals	223.3	225.1	229.0	229.0	230.8
	Alcohols	223.5	224.8	230.8	230.5	230.5
	Coal tar products‡	304.5	304.5	304.1	304.1	304.1
	Halogenated, sulphonated nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons	151.7	154.5	164.7	164.7	166.4
	Phenols	259.8	259.8	259.8	254.3	254.3
	Nitrogen-function organic compounds	173.5	178.3	183.5	183.5	184.7
271/3	Bleaching materials	168.7	171.3	173.8	175.4	189.2
	Plasticisers	204.1	205.4	205.4	205.4	205.4
	Phthalate plasticisers	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals	180.7	185.6	188.1	194.6	195.1
	Anti-infective agents	149.1	151.3	155.0	160.4	160.4
	Antibiotic preparations	123.5	124.1	130.6	132.7	132.7
	Hormone preparations	114.8	118.0	118.4	118.4	118.4
	Preparations affecting metabolism and nutrition	156.5	163.1	170.7	171.9	171.9
	Preparations affecting the nervous system	151.1	161.1	166.8	168.1	168.1
	Analgesics	170.1	177.5	182.0	184.7	184.7
	Aspirin and compounds	175.1	182.1	188.2	192.4	192.4
	Other analgesics	160.1	168.4	169.4	169.4	169.4
	Anti-depressives‡	144.4	155.2	161.7	161.7	161.7
	Preparations acting on the cardiovascular system	127.4	131.4	132.1	132.5	132.5
	Preparations acting on the alimentary system	179.0	195.6	211.3	217.6	217.8
	Laxatives	207.9	231.7	246.9	256.5	256.5
	Preparations acting on the respiratory system	181.2	192.5	196.4	196.4	201.4
273	Hair settings, lotion and spirits	140.9	146.8	149.0	149.0	149.7
	Soapless shampoos	151.2	152.1	162.7	163.8	165.0

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1975 Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p
	Dental preparations	166.0	174.8	175.5	176.3	176.9
	Preparations especially for men	171.1	174.6	185.5	187.7	187.7
	Make-up	177.6	182.8	184.1	184.1	185.6
	Face powders	181.4	187.2	187.2	187.2	187.2
	Lipsticks	186.0	192.9	193.2	193.2	193.5
	Manicure preparations	191.7	203.8	211.4	211.4	211.4
	Other make-ups	165.3	168.7	168.7	168.7	174.7
	Eye make-up	161.4	162.4	163.5	163.5	163.5
	Treatment creams	172.4	176.5	178.6	179.3	179.8
	Face creams	154.2	158.4	162.9	162.9	162.9
	Hand creams and jellies	193.7	200.5	200.5	200.5	200.5
	Face and skin lotions	179.9	181.9	182.5	184.8	186.1
	Talcum, baby and other dusting powders	179.6	184.6	186.3	187.4	187.6
	Depilatories and deodorants	141.4	144.7	147.7	150.2	153.2
274	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying primers, surfacers and sealers	221.9	221.9	221.9	227.2	233.3
	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying undercoats	199.1	199.1	199.1	203.8	206.1
	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying finishes	198.5	198.5	198.5	202.9	204.8
	Emulsion paints	180.7	180.7	180.7	184.2	185.9
275	Soaps, detergents, candles and glycerine	183.3	185.8	188.9	188.9	188.3
	Glycerine	235.4	235.5	235.5	235.5	235.5
	Soap (excluding scouring powders)	195.0	197.8	201.5	201.2	200.0
	Toilet and shaving soap	208.7	213.9	217.0	216.4	213.8
	Soapless detergents	175.8	177.2	179.9	179.8	179.6
	Soapless detergents: pastes and other forms (excluding powders)	171.9	173.2	174.6	174.2	173.9
	Scouring powders	152.1	160.5	162.1	162.1	165.2
	Oleine, stearine etc.	171.2	173.8	178.8	179.8	177.1
276	Synthetic resins, plastics materials and synthetic rubber	183.1	185.2	185.0	185.9	190.5
	Laminated materials	221.5	223.2	228.1	228.1	233.5
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics – resins	213.3	215.5	215.5	215.5	215.5
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics – moulding powders	171.6	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5
	Polystyrene and styrene co-polymers – moulding powders	203.5	203.8	203.8	204.0	204.0
	General purpose polystyrene	243.2	243.0	242.9	242.8	242.8
	Expandable polystyrene and styrene copolymers	181.0	181.0	181.0	181.0	181.0
	Polyolefin – moulding materials	184.5	187.8	183.3	191.0	187.5
	Polyvinyl chlorides	190.3	189.3	189.0	194.6	201.3
	Transparent cellulose film	176.6	182.1	182.1	182.8	186.9
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	173.5	177.3	183.3	184.7	185.5
	Pigments	186.8	188.6	198.4	200.8	202.1
	Inorganic pigments and earth colours	172.8	172.8	172.8	172.8	175.4
	White lead, dry*	141.3	142.0	159.2	155.7	153.7
279	Other chemical industires	183.7	189.7	190.9	198.1	201.1
	Principal products of the polishes industries	194.3	199.4	200.0	204.7	213.0
	Polishes mainly for domestic use	180.1	187.2	187.9	191.4	203.0
	Adhesives	193.2	200.4	202.5	202.7	202.7
	Formulated pesticides	196.1	200.3	199.2	204.9	205.5
	Surgical and medical dressings	177.9	183.9	184.7	187.2	190.4
	Sanitary towels	178.4	188.7	189.8	189.8	189.8
	Photographic paper and film and photochemical materials	168.8	171.8	172.2	177.5	181.2
	Sensitised paper, cloth etc.	170.6	174.1	174.8	176.6	180.9
311/2	Steel sheets	203.7	197.0	197.0	197.0	197.2
	Electrical steel sheets	205.3	205.3	205.3	205.3	205.4
	Stainless steel sheets	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	152.6
	Galvanised steel sheets	219.2	219.2	219.2	219.2	219.3
	Semi-finished steels	237.8	240.0	240.0	240.0	242.2
	Semi-finished steels for forgings (other than drop forgings)	235.8	240.2	241.5	241.5	243.8
	Semi-finished steel for alloy, and stainless products (except sheets and tubes)	205.6	205.6	205.6	205.6	209.1
	Semi-finished steel for drop forgings and stampings	240.7	240.7	240.7	240.7	244.8
	Semi-finished steel for tubes	247.5	250.1	250.1	250.1	251.5
	Semi-finished steel for forgings (other than drop dorgings) (using public sector indicators)	234.1	239.7	239.7	239.7	243.1
	Steel wire rods	223.1	223.1	223.1	223.1	225.7
	Heavy steel rails and fishplates	269.1	294.5	294.5	294.5	294.5
	Steel plates, alloy	275.8	275.8	275.8	275.8	275.9
	Steel plates, non-alloy	253.3	253.3	253.3	253.3	253.5
	Hot rolled steel strip	248.6	248.6	284.6	248.6	248.8
	Bright steel bars, non-alloy	218.7	218.7	220.9	220.9	220.9
	Cold rolled steel strip, non-alloy	229.1	229.1	229.1	229.1	229.1
	Alloy steel bars and rods, black (excluding stainless)	201.6	201.6	201.6	201.6	203.7
	Finished stainless steels	183.9	183.9	183.9	183.9	184.0
	High speed, tool and magnet steel	204.1	211.8	211.8	211.8	211.8
	Steel castings	212.3	218.1	222.5	222.5	226.0
	Carbon steel castings	213.4	213.4	219.6	219.6	223.7
	Alloy steel castings, stainless and heat-resisting	190.3	202.6	203.1	203.1	203.4
	Other alloy steel castings	230.0	242.2	246.3	246.3	251.5
	Forgings (other than drop forgings)	251.4	253.5	259.9	263.2	270.1
312	Steel tubes and fittings	248.0	248.1	249.0	249.1	249.2
	Non-alloy steel tubes, hot finished	265.6	265.6	265.6	265.6	265.6
	Pipe fittings	225.4	227.2	231.6	231.6	232.2
313	Iron castings etc	229.6	239.2	242.2	243.9	244.9
	Automobile iron castings	227.9	230.9	230.6	231.5	233.8
	Engineers' castings (other than automobile castings)	220.4	229.3	231.7	232.3	233.7
	Malleable iron castings	231.1	232.0	241.3	245.1	245.2
	Cast iron stoves and grates etc	256.7	258.3	259.3	273.6	273.6
	Building and domestic castings (excluding malleable)	247.5	254.2	257.0	264.0	264.0
321	Wrought aluminium	176.4	178.1	179.3	179.3	180.0
	Aluminium plates, sheets and strip	173.7	173.7	173.7	173.7	173.7
	Aluminium blanks, circles, discs and slugs	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.0
322	Copper tubes	103.6	106.2	116.0	118.2	115.3
	Copper sheet and strip	110.5	117.0	125.8	122.7	122.2

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1975 Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p
	Wrought brass	128.9	133.4	141.1	139.5	139.4
	Brass strip and sheet (and yellow metal condenser plates)	126.3	130.7	139.0	136.5	137.7
	Copper scrap No. 1 bright wire*	84.3	87.5	92.6	91.6	92.9
323	Magnesium ingots, electrolyte min. 99.8%*	251.2	251.2	251.2	251.2	251.2
	Titanium (alloy billets)	139.0	166.8	166.8	166.8	166.8
	Silicon min. 98% pure*	303.9	303.9	303.9	303.9	303.9
	Zinc sheets, 1-17 mm. basis*	272.0	272.0	272.0	282.9	292.7
	Bismuth§	131.8	137.5	141.9	144.1	145.0
	Cobalt metal, delivered UK*	181.4	192.1	192.1	192.1	206.9
	Lead sheet and pipe	129.8	135.2	148.4	148.7	148.9
337/2	Cranes	189.0	193.1	194.3	194.3	201.6
339/6	Portable power tools	177.8	177.9	182.5	182.7	185.7
353/1	Dental goods	179.9	192.3	196.5	195.2	197.3
	Dental equipment	157.1	166.5	171.7	171.7	171.7
354/2	Spectrophotometers	141.7	142.6	144.2	144.2	145.7
365	Broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	135.7	136.4	137.4	137.9	141.5
	Gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes	155.4	160.7	170.5	170.6	170.5
	Other broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	133.6	133.7	133.7	134.3	138.3
	Domestic television receivers, colour†	123.4	123.4	124.7	125.3	129.1
	Domestic television receivers, monochrome†	137.6	137.6	138.0	138.2	143.5
	Domestic television receivers†	134.4	134.4	135.0	135.3	140.3
	Radiograms	142.7	142.7	143.5	143.5	151.5
	Record players and tape recorders	132.1	131.3	131.2	132.6	135.8
368/1	Domestic electrical cooking appliances	163.2	165.8	167.4	167.7	167.7
	Electric cookers	160.5	163.9	163.9	163.9	163.9
368/3	Domestic electrical heating appliances	168.7	170.6	171.5	177.4	178.5
	Electric fires	163.3	163.3	163.3	166.6	166.6
	Water heaters, wash boilers etc.	201.8	209.3	216.0	216.0	216.0
	Electric storage heaters and other space heating apparatus	162.5	162.5	162.5	173.4	176.4
368/4	Electric vacuum cleaners and polishers	167.2	168.0	168.0	168.0	172.5
368/6	Domestic refrigerators, gas and electric	156.3	158.4	158.4 p	158.4 p	159.8
	Domestic electric refrigerators	161.1	161.1	161 1 p	161 1 p	163.2
369/5	Installation materials, domestic	175.2	176.7	181.6	182.0	181.9
391	Handsaws and blades (excluding hacksaws)	211.1	211.5	215.6	215.6	215.6
	Pliers, pincers and nippers	211.0	219.9	219.9	219.9	219.9
	Agricultural, horticultural and other heavy edged tools	192.0	199.8	200.6	202.5	202.5
	Carpenters', builders' and other light edged tools	204.6	204.6	204.6	219.8	219.8
	Spanners and wrenches	210.3	210.3	212.1	217.0	217.0
392	Razors and razor blades	153.5	154.3	154.3	157.4	157.4
	Razor blades	153.9	154.7	154.7	157.9	157.9
	Knives, scissors etc.	206.3	207.8	208.1	214.7	215.1
	Machine knives, guillotine and shear blades	279.0	279.0	279.0	280.4	280.4
	Scissors and tailor's shears	193.8	195.1	195.1	201.4	201.4
	Spoons and forks	223.7	225.4	225.4	228.9	229.6
	Spoons and forks, silver plated	246.3	248.4	248.4	255.5	255.5
	Spoons and forks, stainless steel	204.5	207.0	207.0	210.9	212.4
393	Nuts and bolts etc.	215.4	215.4	215.4	215.4	248.8
	High tensile steel nuts and bolts	235.7	235.7	235.7	235.8	263.3
	Wire and wire manufactures	176.6	178.9	180.4	179.8	184.0
	Wire and wire manufactures of iron and steel	202.7	203.5	203.5	203.6	209.9
	Iron and steel wire, single stranded	219.3	219.6	219.4	219.6	226.8
	Iron and steel wire, single-bright	219.1	219.3	219.1	219.3	226.0
	Iron and steel wire, galvanised	220.1	221.5	221.5	221.5	233.2
	Cable and rope	195.0	199.7	199.8	199.8	199.8
	Wire netting	184.4	185.1	185.7	186.1	201.6
	Chain link fencing	174.4	174.4	176.3	176.3	182.3
	Reinforcement fabric	170.4	170.4	170.4	170.4	170.4
	Wire and wire manufactures of brass and bronze	121.6	130.4	134.0	133.3	133.4
	Brass and bronze woven wire cloth etc.	157.4	157.3	160.2	160.8	170.8
	Wire and wire manufactures of copper	99.2	103.8	111.6	108.0	107.7
	Copper wire in coils H.C. wire, 3.15mm.*	98.7	103.3	111.1	107.5	107.2
	Woven copper wire	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	164.1
395	Small metal boxes and containers	205.5	205.6	205.6	205.6	205.6
396	Silver bullion	265.0	289.6	314.2	290.7	284.0
399/1	Metal furniture office and works equipment	183.3	184.2	184.8	186.7	187.5
	Metal non-domestic furniture	190.0	190.2	191.5	194.8	195.9
	Metal chairs	171.3	171.4	176.5	176.5	176.5
	Metal cabinets	189.6	190.0	190.0	190.3	194.5
	Metal storage cupboards, lockers, shelving and racking	193.4	193.4	194.8	194.8	194.8
	Kitchen and bathroom furniture	166.0	168.8	167.2	166.0	166.0
	Locks, latches and keys	199.4	199.4	203.4	208.3	208.3
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware	186.5	193.3	194.9	195.8	195.8
	Domestic hollow-ware, aluminium	178.1	185.2	187.4	188.2	188.2
399/7	Industrial hollow-ware	201.8	207.3	210.1	210.1	210.1
	Steel drums	197.8	204.3	207.7	207.7	207.7
399/8	Slide and zip fasteners of metal	171.7	176.0	194.5	194.5	194.5
399/9	Domestic gas appliances	150.2	151.3	159.5	159 8	160.0
	Gas cookers	149.7	150.5	158.0	158.5	158.5
	Gas water heaters and wash-boilers	165.6	169.2	176.4	176.4	178.1
	Gas fires and space heaters	144.9	145.5	155.6	155.6	155.6
399/12	Catering equipment	175.1	176.5	183.7	184.4	184.4
	Plumber's brassware	162.1	162.1	160.9	162.2	164.0
	Domestic oil burning appliances	186.7	194.3	196.2	206.1	206.1
	Metal furnishings for doors and windows	201.2	206.4	208.5	210.3	210.3
	Fire extinguishing apparatus (hand operated, chemical)	176.9	180.3	180.3	180.3	180.3
412	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	169.0	170.0	172.0	172.6	174.6
	Cotton yarns	204.6	203.2	204.3	205.4	207.2

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1975				
		Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p
	Cotton-spun mixture yarns of cotton and man-made fibres	135.7	136.6	136.7	136.6	137.6
	Cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns	169.9	172.2	174.5	175.0	176.7
	Cotton-spun regenerated man-made fibre yarns	199.3	203.7	207.0	207.9	211.3
	Processed yarns of man-made fibres	115.9	118.6	122.0	122.1	125.3
	Spun yarns of flax and man-made fibres	216.5	219.1	219.1	220.2	221.4
	Flax-spun yarns of man-made fibres	168.7	170.0	169.8	167.4	168.2
413	Weaving of cotton, silk, man-made fibres and linen	192.2	191.3	194.9	196.8	199.1
	Other plain cloths (grey), tea towelling, cleaning and dishcloths	192.4	183.2	183.5	183.6	186.5
	Woven linen in the loomstate	206.3	214.9	215.2	217.3	221.1
	Heavy linen	222.7	224.7	225.7	232.2	232.5
	Woven fabric of glass fibre	191.0	191.0	194.2	197.6	198.1
	Woven cloth of glass fibre (except insulation fabric)‡	192.0	192.0	193.4	197.9	198.4
414	Woollen and worsted	197.1	198.2	199.3	199.9	201.1
414/1	Wool tops*	186.5	185.3	191.0	192.1	196.7
414/2	Worsted spinning	185.9	188.3	188.6	189.2	190.3
	Yarns of man-made fibres spun on the worsted system	166.6	169.0	169.3	169.3	169.6
414/3	Woven worsted fabrics	205.5	205.9	207.4	208.0	209.1
414/4	Wool rag*	212.6	211.4	210.5	209.2	208.6
414/5	Woven woollen fabric	204.7	206.0	207.0	207.2	208.5
	Blankets	197.7	202.1	202.1	202.1	202.5
	Other woven woollen fabrics	207.2	207.4	208.7	209.0	210.6
	Yarns spun on the woollen system	192.2	191.8	193.2	194.5	196.4
414/6	Pressed wool felt	214.4	214.4	222.2	223.0	223.0
415	Spinning and weaving of jute and spinning and weaving of other yarns on the jute system	180.6	182.5	183.7	184.8	189.0
	Spun yarns of jute and man-made fibres	172.3	174.2	178.0	178.2	181.2
416	Rope, twine and net	248.7	240.1	239.8	239.8	230.9
	Cordage, cables, ropes and twines	253.8	244.3	240.0	244.0	234.4
	Nets and netting	179.3	183.4	183.4	183.4	183.4
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods – hose	132.7	135.5	136.5	138.0	138.0
	Men's hose	142.4	148.3	154.0	155.8	155.8
	Women's hose	138.9	142.7	142.7	144.4	144.4
	Children's hose	157.3	159.3	159.6	160.2	160.2
	Panti hose etc.	112.2	112.3	112.3	113.7	113.7
	Hosiery and other knitted goods – underwear	175.6	182.1	182.1	182.1	182.5
	Men's knitted underwear	171.8	182.3	182.4	182.4	182.4
	Men's knitted underwear, man-made fibres and mixtures of natural and man-made fibres	187.6	195.1	196.0	196.0	196.0
	Women's knitted underwear	177.1	182.9	182.9	182.9	183.5
	Children's and infants' knitted underwear	179.4	180.2	180.2	180.2	180.9
	Children's and infants' knitted underwear – cotton	178.0	178.9	178.9	178.9	178.9
	Hosiery and other knitted goods – knitted outerwear	154.8	158.3	158.1	159.9	158.5
	Women's knitted outerwear	155.8	159.1	159.1	159.9	157.8
	Knitted fabrics	147.6	149.6	150.6	150.6	150.6
	Knitted fabrics, weft	158.6	159.5	159.9	160.0	160.0
	Knitted fabrics, warp	135.4	138.5	140.2	140.2	140.2
419	Carpets	172.4	178.8	179.2	181.4	188.6
	Woven carpets	182.4	191.0	191.5	193.5	203.4
	Axminster carpets	181.0	189.9	189.9	192.1	202.1
	Wilton carpets	185.5	193.9	195.5	196.6	206.4
	Tufted carpets	152.8	154.5	154.9	157.4	159.2
	Rugs	182.0	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1
421	Narrow fabrics	193.0	199.2	199.4	200.4	200.9
421/1	Elastic webs and cords	162.9	173.3	173.3	173.8	175.4
421/3	Non-elastic fabrics	210.5	214.7	214.7	214.7	214.7
	Petershams, galloons and ribbons	188.4	191.8	191.8	191.8	191.8
422	Made-up textiles	201.1	201.1	201.4	204.7	207.4
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs	194.3	194.6	195.9	198.6	202.1
	Bed linen – sheets and bedspreads	186.6	185.8	187.2	191.2	196.4
	Cleaning and polishing cloths	219.9	219.9	224.1	224.1	227.4
	Quilts and sleeping bags, down and other	136.0	146.6	147.1	148.6	148.6
422/2	Canvas sacks and bags and other made-up textiles of canvas	215.2	214.7	212.8	217.3	218.3
	Other made-up textiles of canvas	210.7	211.8	211.8	221.3	223.0
429/1	Asbestos manufactures	167.4	172.2	180.0	180.5	180.5
432	Travel goods	184.3	187.5	191.9	191.9	192.8
441	Weatherproof outerwear	161.0	162.8	162.8	163.0	165.5
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	166.4	166.7	166.8	177.9	178.5
	Men's and youth's overcoats	131.3	131.3	131.9	134.1	134.1
	Men's and boys' suits	178.9	179.1	179.1	197.0	197.0
	Men's and boys' jackets	170.0	170.0	170.0	175.2	175.2
	Men's and boys' trousers	155.2	156.0	156.0	161.4	164.0
443	Women's and young girls' tailored outerwear	158.7	161.3	161.3	161.7	162.5
	Women's overcoats	163.0	166.6	166.6	167.5	169.1
	Women's suits, skirts and slacks (excluding jeans)	156.1	159.3	159.3	159.3	159.3
444	Overalls and men's and boys' shirts	167.6	170.9	170.9	171.1	171.6
444/1	Heavy overalls, aprons and jeans	192.6	196.6	196.8	196.8	198.4
444/2	Men's and boys' shirts, nightwear etc.	158.1	161.0	161.0	161.3	161.3
	Men's and boys' pyjamas	183.0	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.9
	Men's and boys' shirts'	153.5	156.3	156.3	156.6	156.6
	Men's and boys' shirts, woven fabric	163.7	164.8	164.8	165.5	165.5
	Men's and boys' shirts, knitted fabric	143.9	148.4	148.4	148.4	148.4
	Men's and boys' dressing gowns	175.5	180.9	180.9	180.3	183.0
445	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear etc.	145.3	147.5	148.8	148.8	150.0
445/1	Light outerwear	143.9	146.1	146.1	146.1	148.0
	Women's and girls' dresses and suits of knitted fabric – other than tailored	139.4	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0
	Women's dressing gowns	106.9	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3
445/2	Lingerie	155.2	158.1	161.6	161.6	161.6
445/3	Infants' wear	133.7	134.9	137.4	137.4	137.4

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1975				
		Jun..	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p
449	Dress industries n.e.s.	161.4	166.5	169.0	170.0	170.6
449/1	Corsets, brassières and swimwear	158.1	163.6	165.7	166.9	167.7
	Corsets	166.0	169.9	171.6	172.9	172.9
	Brassières	147.3	157.2	158.0	159.4	159.4
	Swimwear	152.6	152.6	160.9	160.9	168.2
449/2	Gloves	186.5	193.1	198.5	198.5	198.5
	Leather gloves	185.3	195.5	195.5	195.5	195.5
	Women's leather gloves	172.7	187.6	187.6	187.6	187.6
450	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	170.6	172.5	172.9	175.0	175.8
	Men's boots and shoes with leather uppers	186.5	189.5	190.3	194.3	195.5
	Women's shoes and bootees with leather uppers	163.3	165.0	165.2	166.2	166.2
	Boys', girls' and infants' boots and shoes with leather uppers	162.3	163.0	163.4	164.8	166.9
	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of materials other than leather	162.8	164.3	164.6	167.3	168.4
	Slippers and indoor footwear	187.5	187.5	187.5	187.6	189.7
	Sandals	185.2	185.2	185.2	196.5	210.9
461	Bricks, fireclay and refactory goods	207.1	210.4	216.7	222.4	222.9
461/1	Basic bricks	215.3	215.3	217.7	221.2	222.1
461/2	Building bricks and clay partition blocks	210.5	215.8	226.7	230.8	231.9
	Facing bricks, fletton (delivered)	170.6	179.0	194.2	194.2	194.2
	Facing bricks, non-fletton (ex-works)	229.2	230.5	238.1	244.8	246.8
	Common building bricks, fletton (delivered)	196.2	206.9	226.4	226.4	226.4
	Common building bricks, non-fletton (ex-works)	215.7	220.4	227.8	233.6	234.9
	Engineering bricks (ex-works)	230.8	236.8	244.3	248.9	248.9
	Non-refractory goods (other than bricks)‡	185.2	186.1	187.5	201.7	200.8
	Roofing tiles (ex-works)‡	238.8	247.5	262.2	262.2	268.8
	Fireclay sanitary ware	175.3	175.4	175.4	191.6	192.6
	Building bricks (delivered)	216.5	220.1	228.5	236.2	237.3
462	Pottery	190.3	191.6	192.8	195.9	198.9
	Vitreous china sanitary ware and pottery tiles	181.3	181.3	182.3	189.1	189.7
	Vitreous china sanitary ware	184.8	185.0	185.0	200.8	202.0
	Pottery tiles	178.5	178.5	180.1	180.1	180.1
	Domestic earthenware	195.1	195.1	195.1	195.1	203.5
463	Glass	198.6	202.4	206.2	207.0	210.6
	Glass (other than containers)	193.2	199.3	203.7	204.9	205.3
	Glazing sheet and plate glass	163.0	163.0	175.7	177.0	177.0
	Glass products (other than flat glass and containers)	190.6	199.0	201.0	202.3	202.9
	Scientific and machinery glassware (including tubing and rod)	193.5	205.4	206.3	211.7	211.7
	Illuminating glassware	172.0	172.0	172.0	171.9	171.9
	Domestic glassware	180.0	181.9	181.9	182.2	184.7
	Hand gathered domestic glassware	185.7	193.3	193.3	196.9	196.9
	Glass containers, for the food processing industry	206.9	206.9	206.9	207.2	219.1
	Glass containers, other than for food processing industry	206.8	207.1	210.4	210.8	218.5

1968 SIC		1975				
		Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p
464	Cement	202.4	206.8	210.1	210.1	213.1
	Cement delivered in bags	202.3	206.8	210.1	210.1	213.1
469/1	Abrasives	194.2	194.2	200.6	200.6	209.0
	Abrasive papers and cloths	213.6	213.6	231.7	231.7	231.7
469/2	Building materials n.e.s.	200.9	204.1	208.2	209.4	213.3
	Pitch fibre pipes	185.7	185.7	185.7	187.5	194.5
	Precast concrete products	195.5	198.8	200.2	201.0	210.3
	Precast concrete pipes (delivered)	221.4	221.7	221.7	222.0	240.1
	Precast concrete manholes (delivered)	177.4	177.4	177.4	177.6	193.3
	Precast concrete building blocks (delivered)	188.0	193.6	194.5	195.9	207.0
	Precast concrete building blocks (ex works)	175.0	175.2	175.8	178.5	188.2
	Precast concrete—flags and kerbs (delivered)	152.6	155.3	156.1	156.9	160.7
	Asbestos cement products	203.9	205.5	213.1	213.1	213.1
	Sandlime bricks	213.5	221.5	221.5	221.5	230.0
	Lime products	197.7	200.7	213.8	214.1	214.4
	Agricultural lime	188.1	193.6	189.5	189.5	191.3
	Hydrated lime for building and industry	207.4	212.1	223.8	224.4	224.9
	Plaster board*	217.8	217.8	217.8	228.8	228.8
	Mastic asphalt	173.1	180.8	182.4	182.9	182.4
	Roofing felt	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9	197.0
	Thermal insulation materials†	202.4	211.7	212.9	213.1	212.9
	Fencing	202.6	202.6	203.7	202.7	206.3
	Miscellaneous building materials n.e.s.	224.9	228.7	230.5	230.9	235.4
471/1	Homegrown Hardwood:					
	Ash – sawn	189.8	187.8	189.2	189.2	193.9
	Elm – sawn	169.6	174.1	174.1	175.4	176.3
	Beech – sawn	172.4	172.6	172.5	171.5	179.2
	Oak – sawn	271.5	270.7	271.5	271.2	270.4
	Pallet timber – sawn	232.4	232.1	232.1	230.2	230.2
471/2	All doors	217.5	220.0	220.0	223.6	223.6
	Windows and door frames	256.3	260.2	266.8	270.3	270.3
	Other building joinery including industrialised building	214.7	216.9	219.2	220.0	220.0
472	Furniture and upholstery	187.2	190.8	194.0	196.4	197.4
	Non-upholstered furniture – domestic	187.7	190.8	193.5	197.0	197.8
	Bedroom furniture	168.2	169.8	173.1	174.6	177.1
	Bookcases, bookshelves, bureaux, occasional furniture	181.9	184.4	190.7	193.9	193.9
	Dining room furniture	189.1	191.0	195.1	197.5	197.5
	Kitchen furniture	204.9	209.7	210.2	215.9	215.9
	Upholstered furniture	176.6	182.4	185.0	185.8	186.9
	Three-piece suites	171.3	178.1	179.6	180.2	181.9
	Fireside chairs, open wood arm easy chairs	186.8	188.6	195.3	196.9	196.9
473	Upholstered spring interior mattresses	196.3	200.2	205.8	206.1	206.5
	Divan sets	219.9	228.2	232.0	233.9	234.3
475	Wooden containers	201.9	202.0	201.8	202.5	202.8
479	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	212.1	218.3	217.6	216.7	217.7
479/3	Wood wool (including manufactures)	225.0	229.1	229.5	229.5	234.9

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1975 Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p
481	Paper and board (other than building board)	218.2	219.4	223.4	224.6	226.4
	Coated paper	207.9	208.7	210.7	214.0	214.0
	Coated paper, off machine	217.5	218.8	221.1	221.1	221.1
	Coated paper, on machine	193.2	193.2	194.7	203.2	203.2
	Printings and writings (including newsprint)	219.1	219.2	221.4	222.4	228.1
	Kraft wrapping paper	232.7	233.0	235.7	233.1	233.1
	Household and other tissues	225.7	236.1	236.7	236.7	237.4
	Industrial and special purpose papers	220.9	222.0	225.8	227.9	228.3
	Uncoated paper	220.6	221.9	224.9	225.5	228.4
	Uncoated board	219.1	220.3	228.4	229.7	229.7
	Packaging boards	220.1	221.3	231.0	232.8	232.8
	Boards for industrial and special purposes	216.4	217.5	221.0	221.0	221.0
	Coated board	211.5	212.3	221.1	223.4	223.4
482	Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	227.0	228.8	231.6	239.8	242.4
482/1	Cardboard boxes	199.6	203.4	206.2	209.0	216.5
	Cartons	219.5	221.3	226.9	233.2	233.5
	Cartons – food	214.6	216.7	221.4	225.6	226.5
	Cartons – other	221.6	223.3	229.3	236.5	236.6
	Fibreboard packing cases	222.1	222.1	222.1	237.7	242.3
	Packing cases, solid fibreboard	226.8	226.8	226.8	235.0	243.2
	Packing cases, corrugated	221.5	221.5	221.5	238.1	242.1
482/2	Packaging products of paper and associated materials	250.4	254.4	258.7	260.0	261.5
	Paper sacks	242.4	250.4	261.5	263.5	264.1
	Paper sacks, food	241.9	252.3	261.2	262.5	263.6
	Paper sacks, other	243.1	248.0	261.9	264.8	264.8
	Paper bags	281.6	281.6	281.6	282.6	286.7
483	Personal stationery	199.9	199.9	199.9	199.9	199.9
	Commercial envelopes	234.0	239.8	239.8	240.2	240.3
	Business forms	200.2	204.6	216.1	222.3	217.9
	Counter check books and forms for loose leaf binders	196.5	199.6	216.6	226.3	226.3
	Continuous stationery	209.2	214.1	224.6	230.2	224.6
	Stationery and scholastic books	213.1	220.2	221.1	226.1	227.6
	Loose leaf supplies	253.0	253.5	274.2	274.2	274.2
	Filing supplies	250.5	250.9	265.8	267.2	267.9
484	Manufactures of paper and board n.e.s.	210.7	218.0	220.7	221.7	221.9
484/2	Other manufactures of paper and board	207.0	216.8	219.8	220.1	220.4
	Cellulose paper products	198.8	211.9	214.1	214.4	214.4
	Doyleys	202.1	202.1	215.8	218.9	218.9
	Toilet paper	210.3	222.2	223.7	223.7	224.5
	Paper rolls and coils	212.4	217.0	217.0	217.0	217.0

1968 SIC		1975 Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p
489	General printing, etc.	183.5	189.4	191.9	193.4	193.8
491	Rubber manufactures	192.6	195.0	198.3	199.9	201.2
491/2	Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	208.5	211.0	212.4	214.6	216.8
	Hose of rubber and plastics	251.6	253.1	254.6	255.3	255.3
	Motor parts and accessories of rubber	229.1	230.5	232.3	238.0	238.3
	Machinery belting of rubber and plastics	274.0	283.7	285.8	287.8	287.8
	Miscellaneous rubber goods	166.6	169.1	169.7	170.6	176.9
493	Brushes and brooms	193.5	194.8	195.3	195.3	198.3
	Decorating brushes and rollers	177.3	180.3	180.5	180.5	187.6
	Toilet brushes	185.5	185.5	188.1	188.2	190.7
	Industrial brushes and polishing mops	200.3	200.3	200.3	200.3	202.4
	Household brushes and brooms	208.6	209.4	209.5	209.5	209.5
494	Toys, games, baby carriages and sports equipment	193.2	197.0	199.0	198.9	200.1
494/1	Toys and games	202.7	207.9	209.7	209.6	209.6
	Metal toys	225.4	231.7	232.7	232.7	232.7
	Metal toys, non-mechanical	226.6	232.5	233.2	233.2	233.2
	Dolls and soft toys	192.5	198.5	198.5	198.5	198.5
	Plastics toys	183.5	186.2	189.3	188.8	188.8
	Pedal cars, scooters, toy perambulators and children's tricycles and bicycles	219.0	232.3	235.4	235.7	235.7
494/2	Perambulators, folding baby carriages and pushchairs	191.0	192.1	192.8	192.8	193.6
	Push chairs	183.3	184.9	187.7	187.8	191.4
494/3	Sports equipment	163.3	164.0	166.8	167.1	172.1
495	Miscellaneous stationers' goods	169.2	171.2	171.2	174.8	174.9
495/1	Pencils, non-mechanical	212.2	212.2	212.2	212.2	212.2
495/2	Stationers' goods (other than pens and pencils)	175.4	178.6	178.6	181.3	181.3
496	Plastics products n.e.s.	174.8	177.3	179.2	180.9	181.9
	Plastics products (other than components, accessories and semi-manufactured goods)	175.5	177.7	180.1	182.0	182.5
	Building materials of plastics	195.9	195.7	197.6	197.9	198.8
	Water services' pipes and fittments of plastics	194.4	194.4	194.4	194.4	194.4
	Hollow-ware and hardware of plastics including kitchenware	165.6	172.7	173.2	173.2	173.2
	Plastics sleeving	156.8	156.8	159.6	169.4	169.4
	Plastics caps, closures, bottles and jars	173.0	173.6	176.9	179.9	180.2
	Plastics foam for upholstery, cushioning and floor covering	178.7	185.0	185.0	187.4	187.4
499/1	Musical instruments	184.7	187.8	188.4	191.0	193.2
	Pianos	204.0	204.0	204.0	208.0	212.2

‡ Revised figures: see end of article. * Source of information: Trade publications. § Producers price. † Excludes sales to rental companies. p = provisional

Revisions and Corrections to Table 4(a)

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Stone quarrying and mining	1974			146.6	153.5	158.2				164.5	168.3	170.6	175.0
	1975	189.2											
Coal tar products (correction)	1975					299.3							
Anti-depressives (corrections)	1975				144.4	144.4							
Non refractory goods (other than bricks)	1975				183.4	184.5							
Roofing tiles ex-works	1975				247.1	247.1							
Industrial brushes and polishing mops	1975	189.4											
Woven cloth of glass fibre – except insulation fabric	1975					190.1							

TABLE 4(b) Supplementary list of commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom (as published April, August and December)

1970 = 100

	1975				
	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p
Crude oil⌀	538.5	545.2	570.1	582.1	598.0
Imported paper and paperboard (including newsprint)*	243.5	241.1	239.8	238.7	237.7
Imported paper and paperboard (excluding newsprint)*	247.4	244.3	242.8	241.4	240.2
Imported newsprint	227.0	227.0	227.0	227.0	227.0
Timber, imported:					
Mahogany	213.1	213.1	219.1	222.8	232.5
Utile	241.7	247.1	255.9	266.0	275.2
Beech	243.4	239.3	239.1	239.1	238.9
Ramin	230.9	231.4	239.7	243.0	245.2
Meranti	212.3	214.3	216.2	221.9	221.9
Lithopone, 30% delivered	241.8	241.8	241.8	241.8	241.8
Quicksilver, min. 99.99%, cif Europe*‡	33.0	30.5	31.8	31.6	29.4
Asbestos, Canadian, fob Quebec*	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8 p	194.8
Iron, ore, imported‡	185.4	187.3	194.7	208.3 p	219.5
Bauxite, min. 86% Al_2O_3*	252.9	252.9	252.9	252.9 p	252.9
Manganese ore 48-50%, min grade, max. 0.1% P., cif Europe*	281.5	293.6	303.1	307.8	309.7
Tungsten ore, min. 65%, cif Europe*	122.7	119.4	128.5	131.3	130.4
Phosphate rock	434.5	454.1	454.2	454.8	427.7
Phosphate rock for fertiliser manufacture	433.8	458.0	458.2	458.8	436.5
Hides and skins:					
Native	155.2	160.1	148.9	152.5	159.2
Imported	152.6	155.9	162.5	170.6	176.8
Imported, wet	128.7	133.6	139.4	152.2	163.1
Imported, dry	153.8	141.7	163.5	169.8	171.6
Raw cotton:					
American types, cif Liverpool*	197.8	206.3	218.2	221.3	223.9
Egyptian types, cif Liverpool*	178.3	179.5	179.0	185.4	192.9
Raw wool:					
Imported	210.3	210.3	213.6	212.3	221.1
Imported, merino	215.0	215.0	218.3	218.5	221.6
Imported, fine crossbred	207.3	207.3	205.7	206.4	212.7
Imported, medium and coarse cross-breds	224.1	224.1	232.0	225.5	248.7
British types	178.4	172.0	174.9	180.7	185.6
Raw silk	139.3	143.1	145.2	146.9	146.9
Raw jute:					
BWB grade, c and f, Dundee*	134.1	131.6	129.6	129.5	129.5
BWC grade, c and f, Dundee*	138.1	133.2	133.2	133.2	133.6
BTC grade, c and f, Dundee*	138.5	135.8	133.6	133.6	133.9
BTD grade, c and f, Dundee*	141.0	138.6	136.3	136.3	137.1
Flax, imported	213.5	220.6	220.4	223.6	231.1
Sisal	377.8	379.7	417.0	418.2	436.7
Cotton rags, home produced	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6
Waste paper, home produced	150.9	150.9	150.9	150.9	150.9
Shellac, FOTN pure London spot price*	533.1	533.1	533.1	533.1	533.1
Gum arabic, Kordofan, ex-wharf London*	232.0	226.0	213.1	216.5	217.8
Tallow, ¼" red, cif UK*	162.8	177.5	194.0	210.7	217.1
Rosin gum, WW Portuguese*	210.0	202.5	197.9	195.0	183.3
Woodpulp, imported:					
For use in paper and boardmaking industries	290.7	287.8	293.6	290.9	298.3
Chemical	282.6	281.6	287.9	285.9	292.3
Sulphite bleached	281.2	281.6	287.9	287.2	292.6
Sulphate bleached and semi-bleached	276.4	275.1	281.1	278.4	285.1
Sulphate unbleached, kraft	309.4	309.2	317.0	316.7	325.7
Wood rosin, American FF*	223.0	212.7	224.7	226.2	226.2
Castor oil, Brazilian No. 1 grade*	210.1	220.0	229.0	231.7	217.6
Soya beans, US No. 2 grade, cif UK*	177.8	202.9	231.4	222.2	214.3
Linseed, Canadian No. 1, cif UK*	290.6	306.5	334.1	323.4	307.8
Copra, Philippine, cif Europe*	106.7	116.8	122.3	120.4	112.5
Palm, kernels, Nigerian, cif basis-ports*	105.2	113.3	126.5	125.8	129.7
Olive oil, Spanish, edible max. 1% ffa*	378.4	378.4	378.4	378.4	378.4
Fish oil, cif, east coast UK*	133.7	130.0	155.6	148.8	157.0
Palm oil, crude, London spot price*	160.5	174.5	218.3	203.8	212.6
Linseed oil, cif London/Hull*	351.4	344.3	356.9	353.1	330.5
Coconut oil, cif Europe*	104.6	121.6	133.1	126.3	123.2
Groundnut oil, London spot price*	238.1	229.5	278.0	279.7	270.9
Lemongrass oil, Cochin, spot price*	146.7	126.5	141.1	141.1	141.1
Citronella oil, Ceylon, spot price*	139.5	139.5	139.5	139.5	135.8
Lime oil, West Indian distilled, spot price*	175.0	169.2	169.2	169.2	169.2
Cloverleaf, Madagascan crude, spot price*	140.1	131.6	130.9	130.9	130.9
Sandalwood oil, Indian, spot price*	85.1	67.1	74.2	77.0	79.6
Peppermint oil*	169.5	173.1	173.1	169.4	160.1
Geranium oil, Bourbon, spot price*	156.1	150.1	150.1	150.1	150.1
Eucalyptus oil, Portuguese, spot price*	132.7	132.7	132.7	132.7	132.7

⌀ Based on unit value of imports at their time of entry. * Source of price information: Trade publications. ‡ Revised figures: see end of table. p = provisional.

Revisions to Table 4(b)

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Imported iron ore	1974				142.5	149.2	154.1	157.8	153.0	158.8	164.1	171.8	174.7
	1975	194.4	193.9	195.5	194.6	191.6							
Quicksilver	1972	46.8	44.6	39.2	32.3	34.2	39.6	45.3	53.6	57.6	57.6	60.1	61.5
	1973	64.2	67.9	72.5	66.5	58.7	54.8	60.4	65.6	64.0	64.3	69.8	71.4
	1974	70.9	67.8	66.6	71.5	65.8	76.4	74.4	69.1	68.3	64.9	61.7	49.8
	1975	44.5	47.3	42.3	35.4	34.4							

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The following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.

7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
17 (May 1973)	Arrangements for preferential trade between the Channel Islands and the United Kingdom.
49	Temporary importations: international co-operation.
104	Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.
112	Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.
112A	Charges for attendance given at private premises at the request of merchants.
118	Samples imported for promoting export trade.
132A	Sugar: cessation of Import Duties and Imposition of Levies under the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC and the Sugar Board Charge.
172	Hydrocarbon Oils: drawback of duty.
207	Re-imported goods: relief from Customs duty and Value Added Tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
221	Process Inwards Relief and Pre-financing of export refunds on products for process.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.
241	European Economic Community: Compensatory, Levy and Addendum thereto.
275	Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes.
290	Export of personal and household effects.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
300	Export reliefs scheduling scheme.
703	VAT – Exports. (Revised November 1973)
704	VAT – Retail Export Schemes. (Revised November 1973)
705	VAT – Tax free sales of motor vehicles to tourists, etc.
750 and Supplement	Community transit – this describes the system as a whole.
750A	List of Community Transit Offices.
750B	Community transit – Extension to cover Austria and Switzerland.
751 and Supplement	Notes on completing Community transit forms T1, T2 and T3 and Control Copy T forms.
751A	Notes on completing Community transit movement certificates.
752	Free circulation of goods in the European Community.
753	Community transit – the simplified procedure for goods carried by rail.
754	Community transit – Intra-Community treatment of the catches of fishing vessels registered in Member States.
755	Community transit – special control procedures.
756	Instructions on the use of loading lists as the descriptive part of Community transit forms T1, T2 and T3.
757	Community transit – Pre-authenticated movement certificate Form T3L.
774	Hydrocarbon Oils Customs Duties: Additions of *Ad Valorem* Protective Element.
800	EEC Common Agricultural Policy: Customs procedures in respect of export refunds and export licences.
810	EEC Preferences – Free Trade Agreement between the EEC and EFTA countries.
810A	EEC Preferences – EFTA countries. Simplification of the documentation system described in Notice 810. Introduction of universal form of movement certificate EUR 1.
811	EEC Preferences – Greece.
812	EEC Preferences – Turkey.
817 (June 1973)	EEC Preferences – Tunisia.
818 (June 1973)	EEC Preferences – Egypt.
819 (May 1973)	EEC Preferences – Cyprus.
821	EEC Preferences – simplified procedure for sending evidence to EEC customers about the origin of goods.
830	Arrangements between Denmark and United Kingdom.

TABLE 5 United Nations index numbers of world export prices(1)

1963 = 100

	Primary commodities											
	Total			Agricultural non-food			Non-ferrous metals			Primary commodities and non-ferrous metals (2)		
	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies
1973 1st quarter	156	181	144	153	177	141	174	201	161	157	182	145
2nd quarter	175	194	155	171	189	151	206	228	182	177	196	156
3rd quarter	199	225	169	203	229	172	242	273	205	202	228	171
4th quarter	221	260	197	208	245	185	267	314	238	225	265	200
1974 1st quarter	289	354	267	226	278	209	299	367	277	290	356	269
2nd quarter	292	341	260	225	263	200	342	399	304	296	346	263
3rd quarter	295	351	268	218	260	198	258	308	235	292	348	265
4th quarter	303	364	273	206	248	185	225	270	202	297	357	267
1975 1st quarter	293	343	252	197	231	170	220	258	195	287	336	247
2nd quarter	288	347	248	199	240	172	216	260	186	282	340	243
3rd quarter (3)	*284*	*373*	*262*	*185*	*244*	*171*	*204*	*268*	*188*	*277*	*365*	*256*
September (3)	*282*	*379*	*261*	*183*	*246*	*169*	*200*	*269*	*185*	*276*	*371*	*255*
October (3)	*291* r	*396* r	*268* r	*182*	*248* r	*168*	*199*	*271*	*183*	*284* r	*386* r	*262* r
November (3)	*291*	*397*	*268*	*182*	*249*	*168*	*199*	*272*	*184*	*283*	*387*	*262*

(1) Published by the UN in terms of US dollars. For convenience the index numbers are also shown in sterling and in terms of purchasers' currencies by converting the dollar index at prevailing exchange rates. (2) This combined index is not published as such by the UN. (3) Projections by Department of Industry shown in italics.
r = revised

Price index numbers of materials purchased

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1975		
		Sept.	Oct. p	Nov. p
Orders III to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	320.0	331.0	336.6
	†Materials	327.8	339.5	345.5
	Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity	265.8	271.3	272.5
Orders IV to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	348.6	362.9	364.8
	†Materials	364.3	380.1	382.0
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	266.4	270.9	283.6
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	299.4	305.9	305.7
311 to 312	Steel industries	292.6	295.4	297.0
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	289.9	292.9	296.3
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	283.2	285.2	287.3
361	Electrical machinery industry	292.2	294.7	297.2
Order XIII	Textile industries	233.9	238.2	240.1
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	226.9	228.6	229.9
Order XVII	Timber industries	292.6	294.0	294.7
481 to 484	Paper industries	322.1	326.1	327.0
Order XX	Construction materials	279.0	280.3	282.5
Part of Order XX	House building materials	283.7	285.2	287.2

† Includes crude oil and coal for carbonising.

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Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments for November

In November 1975 the current account is estimated to have been in deficit by £171 million. The deficit on trade in goods was £291 million, seasonally adjusted, made up of a deficit of £277 million in trade oil (that is, petroleum and petroleum products) and a deficit of £14 million in trade in non-oil goods. The balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £120 million.

In the three months September to November 1975 the current account deficit was £368 million compared with £622 million in the previous three months.

£ million seasonally adjusted

	Current balance	Visible balance: trade in goods			Invisible balance:
		Petroleum and petroleum products	Other goods	Total	Services and other current transactions
1974	−3,668	−3,423	−1,811	−5,234	+1,566
1974 1st quarter	−845	−736	−536	−1,272	+427
2nd quarter	−948	−888	−448	−1,336	+388
3rd quarter	−823	−880	−319	−1,199	+376
4th quarter	−1,052	−919	−508	−1,427	+375
1975 1st quarter	−432	−782	−85	−867	+435
2nd quarter	−343	−694	+10	−684	+341
3rd quarter	−584	−788	−184	−972	+388
June	−131	−238	−7	−245	+114 (b)
July	−236	−253	−112	−365	+129 (b)
August	−255	−278	−107	−385	+130 (b)
September	−93	−257	+35	−222	+129 (b)
October	−104	−286	+62	−224	+120 (a)
November	−171	−277	−14	−291	+120 (a)
1975 Jun.-Aug.	−622	−769	−226	−995	+373
Sept.-Nov.	−368	−820	+83	−737	+369

(a) These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.

(b) One third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate. Monthly figures of invisibles are not available.

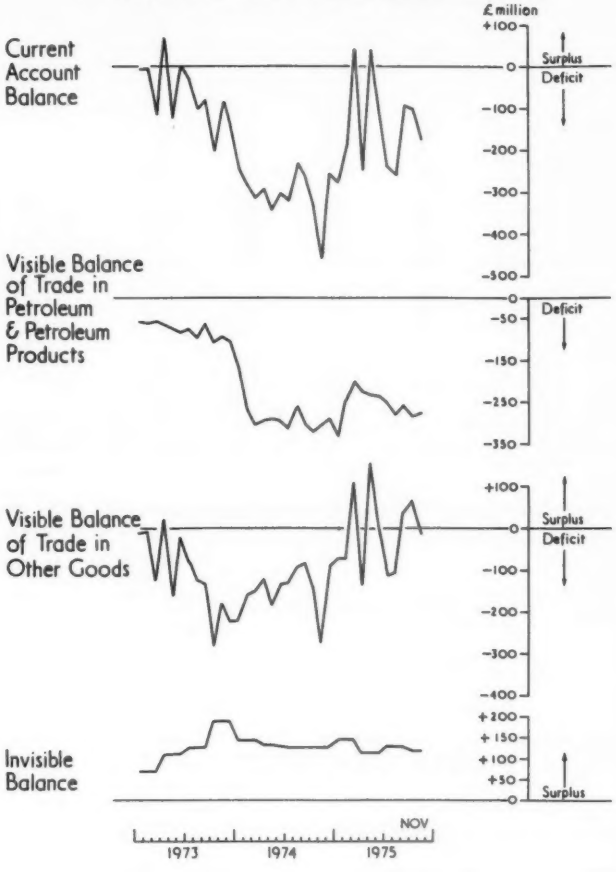
TABLE 1 Visible trade on balance of payments basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million

	Exports (fob)	Imports (fob)	Visible balance
1973	11,771	14,066	−2,295
1974	15,886	21,120	−5,234
1973 1st quarter	2,669	2,998	−329
2nd quarter	2,831	3,219	−388
3rd quarter	3,072	3,655	−583
4th quarter	3,199	4,194	−995
1974 1st quarter	3,490	4,762	−1,272
2nd quarter	3,996	5,332	−1,335
3rd quarter	4,231	5,430	−1,199
4th quarter	4,169	5,596	−1,427
1975 1st quarter r	4,532	5,399	−867
2nd quarter r	4,461	5,145	−684
3rd quarter r	4,639	5,611	−972
1975 June r	1,484	1,729	−245
July r	1,563	1,928	−365
August r	1,491	1,876	−385
September r	1,585	1,807	−222
October r	1,738	1,962	−224
November p	1,636	1,927	−291
1975 Jun.-Aug.	4,538	5,533	−995
Sept.-Nov. p	4,959	5,696	−737
Percentage change	+9½	+3	

p Provisional estimates r Revised estimates. See Note 1(k).

ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



United Kingdom Trade

on a balance of payments basis
seasonally adjusted (except Unit Value Index)

Value: £million f.o.b.
Indices 1970 = 100

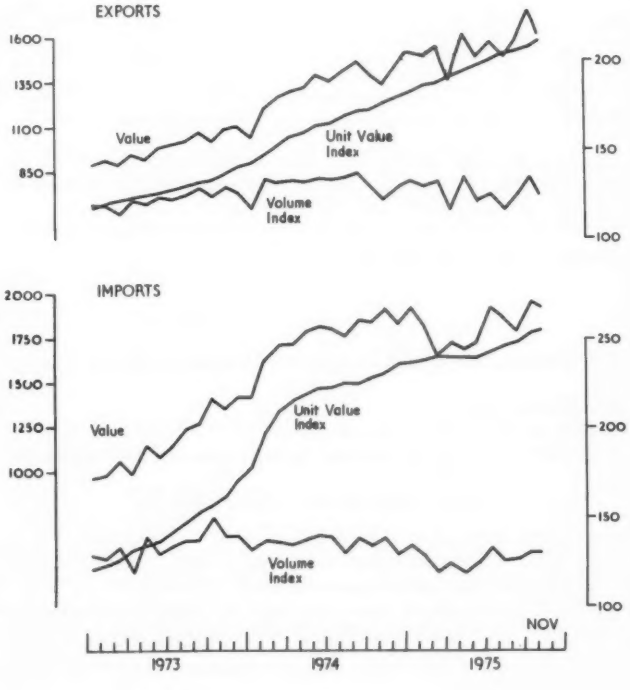


TABLE 2 Invisible trade ¶

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million

	Credits	Debits	Invisible balance
1973	8,303	6,843	+1,460
1974	9,975	8,409	+1,566
1973 1st quarter	1,771	1,567	+204
2nd quarter	2,009	1,684	+325
3rd quarter	2,105	1,739	+366
4th quarter	2,418	1,853	+565
1974 1st quarter	2,444	2,017	+427
2nd quarter	2,456	2,068	+388
3rd quarter	2,452	2,076	+376
4th quarter	2,623	2,248	+375
1975 1st quarter	2,713	2,278	+435
2nd quarter	2,744	2,403	+341
3rd quarter	2,781	2,393	+388
1975 October			+120*
November			+120*

¶ See Note 1(g).
* These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.

TABLE 3 Export and import unit value and volume index numbers on a balance of payments basis

Indices 1970 = 100

	Unit values (not seasonally adjusted)			Volume (seasonally adjusted)	
	Exports	Imports	Terms of trade†	Exports	Imports
1973	126.0	139.7	90.2	121.8	134.0
1974	162.7	217.3	74.9	130.1	135.4
1973 1st quarter	119.3	123.4	96.7	117.2	128.9
2nd quarter	123.8	133.1	93.0	120.2	129.2
3rd quarter	129.1	146.7	88.0	124.6	135.6
4th quarter	136.1	162.0	84.0	125.4	142.4
1974 1st quarter	147.2	194.5	75.7	126.7	134.7
2nd quarter	159.9	218.4	73.2	132.5	137.1
3rd quarter	168.1	224.2	75.0	134.3	135.4
4th quarter	175.8	231.3	76.0	126.6	134.4
1975 1st quarter r	184.9	239.7	77.1	130.9	126.8
2nd quarter r	193.4	240.6	80.4	123.9	122.2
3rd quarter r	202.4	246.7	82.0	121.9	127.9
1975 June r	196.0	240.3	81.6	121.5	122.4
July r	199.8	243.8	82.0	124.1	132.7
August r	202.5	247.2	81.9	117.3	125.0
September r	204.9	249.1	82.3	124.2	125.9
October r	207.2	252.4	81.5	132.6	130.9
November p	210.5	259.3	81.2	124.9	130.0
1975 Jun.-Aug.	199.4	243.8	81.8	121.0	126.7
Sept.-Nov. p	207.5	254.3	81.7	127.2	128.9
Percentage change	+4	+4½	—	+5	+1½

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.
p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates

Exports by Areas

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis

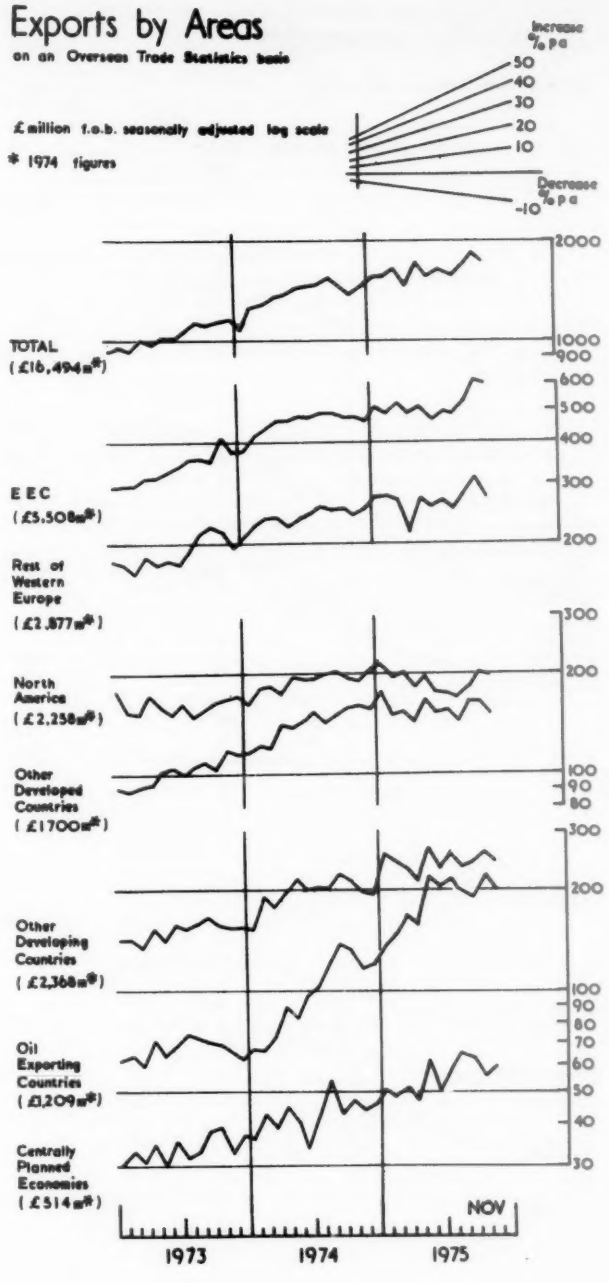
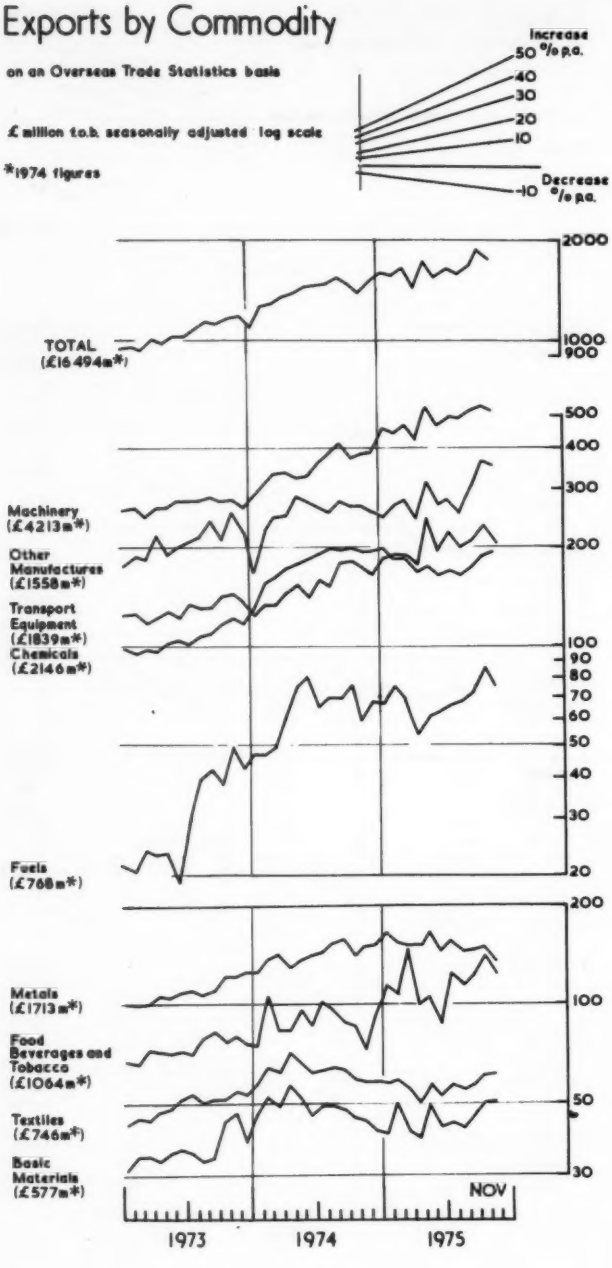


TABLE 4 Exports: areas¶ Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob

		Developed countries				Developing countries		
	Total	EEC	Rest of W. Europe	North America	Other	Oil exporting countries	Other	Centrally planned economies
1974	16,494	5,508	2,877	2,258	1,700	1,209	2,368	514
1974 4th quarter	4,346	1,413	747	584	475	369	606	137
1975 1st quarter	4,757	1,515	820	616	477	457	733	157
2nd quarter	4,706	1,475	748	552	458	589	711	161
3rd quarter	4,885	1,514	803	525	471	615	732	187
1975 September	1,675	533	283	181	168	192	240	63
October r	1,841	617	311	203	169	225	258	56
November p	1,731	607	275	201	152	200	242	59
1975 June-August	4,768	1,453	778	521	453	632	726	175
September-November p	5,247	1,757	869	586	490	618	740	178
Percentage change	+10	+21	+12	+12	+8	−2½	+2	+2

¶ See Note 1(b). r Revised estimates. p Provisional estimates.



VISIBLE TRADE

(a) Summary (figures on a Balance of Payments basis) (see Tables 1 and 3)

In November there was a deficit on visible trade of £291 million, seasonally adjusted; the value of exports was £1,636 million and the value of imports £1,927 million. The visible trade deficit was larger than the deficit of £224 million in October mainly because exports fell back from their erratically high level. In terms of volume, exports fell by 6 per cent and imports by ½ per cent. The terms of trade were little changed; the import unit value index rose by 2 per cent and the export unit value index by 1½ per cent.

In the three months ended November, the deficit on visible trade was £737 million compared with £995 million in the previous three months. This improvement reflected a change in the balance of non-oil trade from a deficit of £226 million to a surplus of £83 million which more than offset a widening of the oil trade deficit from £769 million to £820 million. About two-thirds of the improvement in the non-oil trade balance was due to higher exports of diamonds and a reduction in imports of North Sea oil production installations.

The reduction in the visible trade deficit between June/August and September/November resulted from increases of 9½ per cent in the value of exports and 3 per cent in the value of imports. The volume of exports was 5 per cent higher in the latest three months whereas the volume of imports rose by 1½ per cent. The terms of trade were little changed between the periods as the unit value indices for both exports rose broadly in line.

(b) Exports (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

(i) Area analysis (see Table 4). In the latest three months, exports to the developed countries increased more rapidly than exports to the developing countries partly as a result of high shipments of diamonds. Shipments to the EEC and the rest of Western Europe rose by 21 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively; exports to North America were also 12 per cent higher while shipments to other developed countries (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Japan) increased by 8 per cent. In contrast exports to the oil exporting countries, which were our most buoyant market earlier this year, fell by 2½ per cent. Exports to other developing countries and to the centrally planned economies both increased by 2 per cent.

(ii) Commodity analysis (see Tables 5, 6 and 7). The increase in exports between June/August and September/November was widely distributed among the major commodity groups. For manufactured goods as a whole the value of exports rose by 9 per cent with volume and price contributing almost equally. Exports of machinery were 8½ per cent higher by value mainly because of increased prices; there was a rise of 2½ per cent in the value of exported road motor vehicles. Exports of chemicals increased by 12 per cent in value and there was a rise of 10 per cent in shipments of textiles; in both cases a higher volume of deliveries was the major factor in the growth. The largest increase among manufactured goods was that of 26 per cent in exports of other manufactures; this was mainly a rise in volume chiefly due to higher diamond exports. The only major commodity group to show a fall in value, of 3 per cent, was metals and miscel-

TABLE 5 Exports: commodity classes¶ Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob

					Manufactures									
						Machinery and transport equipment								
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment*	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
1974	16,494	1,064	577	768	13,685	6,052	4,213	1,305	535	2,146	1,713	746	3,027	401
1974 4th quarter	4,346	252	130	202	3,639	1,655	1,146	371	145	583	443	175	789	107
1975 1st quarter	4,757	370	134	210	3,989	1,910	1,366	412	148	567	469	172	784	118
2nd quarter	4,706	290	131	178	3,975	2,028	1,409	423	191	506	466	162	822	133
3rd quarter	4,885	363	130	203	4,041	2,133	1,496	460	165	503	449	169	826	121
1975 September	1,675	125	45	71	1,376	726	518	153	54	173	148	58	298	39
October r	1,841	142	51	86	1,498	751	525	154	76	187	150	61	356	49
November p	1,731	124	53	75	1,450	725	518	152	58	190	138	62	350	37
1975 Jun.-Aug.	4,768	323	127	195	3,971	2,072	1,442	448	164	492	448	165	797	132
Sept.-Nov. p	5,247	391	149	232	4,325	2,202	1,562	459	189	550	436	181	1,004	125
Percentage change	+10	+21	+17	+19	+9	+6½	+8½	+2½	+15	+12	−3	+10	+26	−5½

* Not seasonally adjusted. ¶ See Note 1(b). r Revised estimates. p Provisional estimates.

laneous metal manufactures where a reduction in volume outweighed higher prices. The major categories of non-manufactures all increased substantially by value. Exports of food, beverages and tobacco and of basic materials increased by 21 per cent and 17 per cent respectively, primarily as a result of increased volume and there was a rise of 19 per cent in the value of exported fuels, with volume and price contributing equally.

(c) Imports (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

(i) Commodity analysis (see Tables 8, 10 and 11). As with exports, there were widespread increases in the value of imports among the major commodity groups and generally there were both increased volumes and higher prices. Imports of food, beverages and tobacco were 4½ per cent higher by value in the three months ended November compared with the previous three months and the value of arrivals of fuel was 9½ per cent higher, mainly the result of increased prices. Industrial materials rose by 6½ per cent in total (with higher volume and prices contributing equally) and within this broad category, the value of imported chemicals rose by 17 per cent, mainly the result of increased volume. Finished manufactures in total were 7½ per cent higher by value and 4½ per cent by volume. Within this group there was an increase of 10 per cent in the value of imported machinery, mainly the result of a greater volume of deliveries but a reduction in the volume of road motor vehicles and other transport equipment led to a fall of 4 per cent in the value of this category of imports.

(ii) Area analysis (see Table 9). Among our major sources of imports, the value of arrivals from the rest of the EEC increased by 9½ per cent and those from other developed countries (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Japan) by 6½ per cent. In contrast, imports from the rest of Western Europe and from North America both fell, by 4½ per cent and ½ per cent, respectively. Imports from the developing countries rose by 5 per cent but within this total there was a fall of 1½ per cent in imports from the oil exporting countries. Arrivals from the centrally planned economies increased by 8 per cent.

INVISIBLE TRADE (see Table 2)

The estimate of the running monthly rate of the balance on services and other current transactions has been revised upwards to about £120 million with monthly credits and debits of the order of £900 million and £800 million, respectively.

NOTES

1(a) Trade figures on a Balance of Payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a Balance of Payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly *Overseas Trade Statistics*. These adjustments are summarised in Table 13 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either

TABLE 6 Exports: volume indices Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

					Manufactures							
						Machinery and transport equipment						
	Total	Food, beverages and toacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures
Weights	1,000	64	34	26	844	410	276	134	97	119	49	169
1974	132.9	142	115	101	135	125	127	120	169	116	125	154
1974 4th quarter	129.9	125	98	106	132	126	127	124	163	112	104	151
1975 1st quarter	135.5	169	102	106	137	135	141	129	155	115	101	145
2nd quarter	128.8	132	101	88	131	136	138	132	137	108	100	143
3rd quarter	126.6	145	102	90	127	136	141	126	135	100	103	134
1975 September	129.0	156	105	90	129	138	145	124	137	98	105	141
October r	138.6	184	114	108	136	137	140	133	145	95	109	167
November p	130.1	160	121	93	131	130	135	122	146	90	113	163
1975 June-August	125.6	131	99	90	127	134	138	124	134	101	101	133
September-November p	132.6	167	114	97	132	135	140	126	143	94	109	157
Percentage change	+5½	+27	+15	+8	+4	+1	+1½	+1½	+6½	−6½	+8	+18

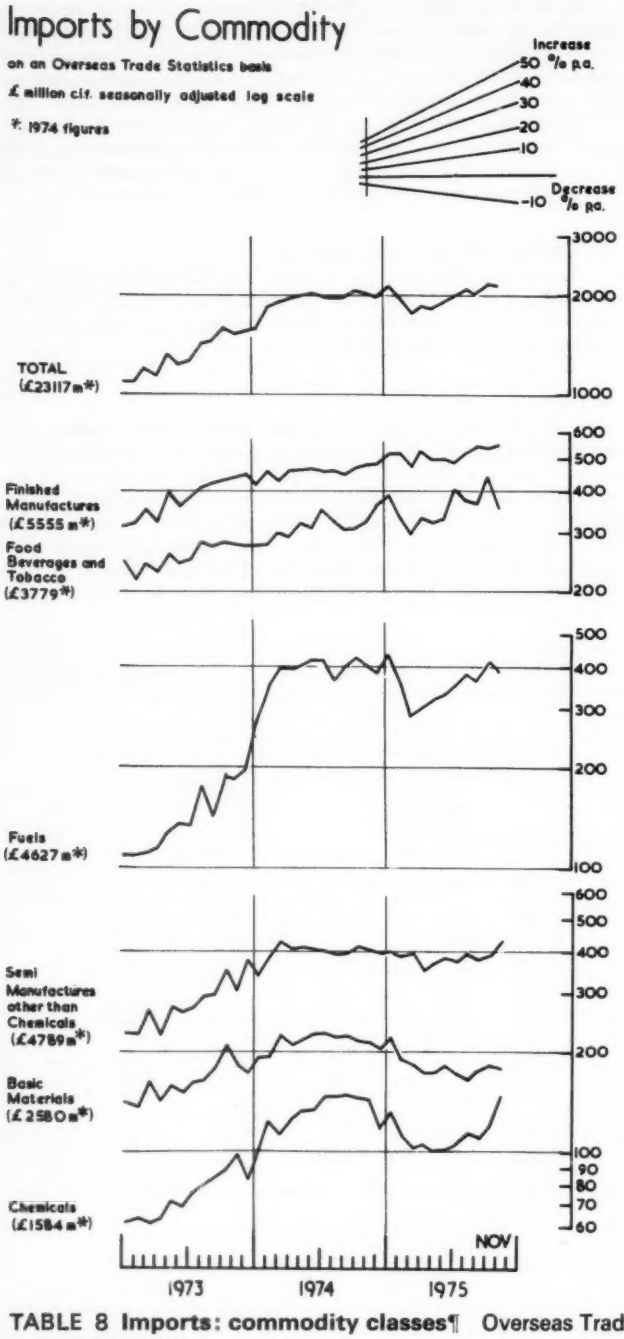
p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

TABLE 7 Exports: unit value indices Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Not seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

					Manufactures							
						Machinery and transport equipment						
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures
1974	160.7	148	181	381	155	153	155	149	169	164	159	146
1974 4th quarter	174.9	157	193	395	170	168	172	160	191	179	175	157
1975 1st quarter	184.1	166	192	416	179	179	182	172	200	184	178	163
2nd quarter	192.6	176	199	421	188	190	192	185	209	189	177	172
3rd quarter	201.3	183	200	442	197	201	202	201	209	194	177	185
1975 September	204.1	184	204	455	199	204	205	202	209	197	177	189
October	206.8	187	204	459	202	209	212	203	207	199	180	191
November p	209.8	186	201	478	205	213	219	201	212	202	179	191
1975 June-August	198.3	182	199	431	194	198	198	198	209	192	177	180
September-November p	206.9	186	203	464	202	209	212	202	210	200	179	190
Percentage change	+4½	+2	+2	+8	+4½	+5½	+7	+2	+½	+4	+1½	+6

p Provisional estimates r Revised estimates



to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to UK owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of US military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special Exim Bank credit (the values involved are now small). All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual '*Pink Book*' *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1964-74* (Table 4 and pages 64-67) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated 4 November 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.

1(b). The adjustments described at Note 1(a) are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports (Table 1) and the monthly figures of trade in petroleum and petroleum products (Table 12). They are not estimated for the area and other commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 4 to 11 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis. Whereas comment on total trade and trade in petroleum and petroleum products relates to figures for exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and other commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 4 to 11. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(a) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.

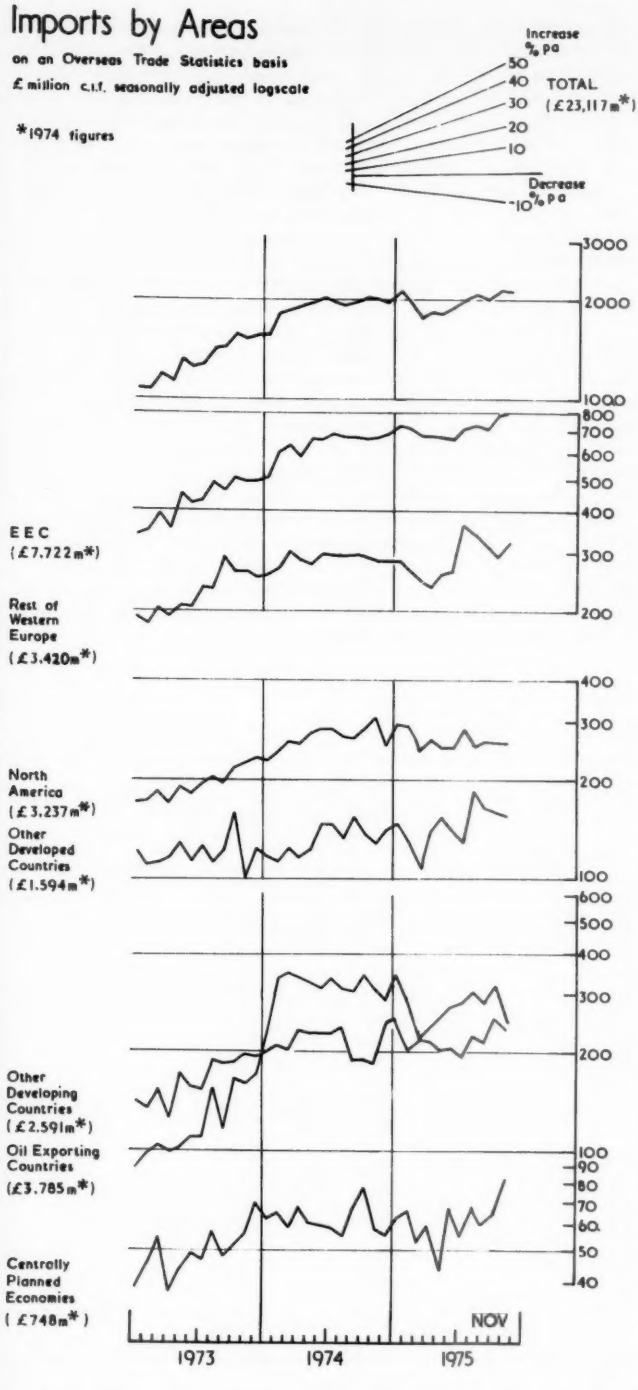
1(d) Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flows of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

TABLE 8 Imports: commodity classes¶ Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures						
									Machinery and transport equipment					
	Total	Food beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manu-tures	Total	Total	Machin-ery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment*	Other	Miscel-laneous
1974	23,117	3,779	4,627	8,953	2,580	1,584	4,789	5,555	3,902	2,969	645	287	1,653	203
1974 4th quarter	6,029	1,005	1,216	2,266	635	412	1,219	1,443	1,030	772	170	87	414	55
1975 1st quarter	5,836	1,038	1,071	2,126	592	349	1,185	1,526	1,086	803	185	96	440	80
2nd quarter	5,587	991	959	1,956	532	310	1,114	1,544	1,102	794	229	71	443	97
3rd quarter	6,148	1,151	1,097	1,993	510	328	1,155	1,569	1,112	810	230	70	456	313
1975 September	2,030	367	364	671	175	111	385	546	391	287	73	24	155	76
October r	2,139	442	414	694	184	120	391	542	379	278	67	27	163	43
November p	2,129	359	389	760	181	147	431	560	390	298	81	17	170	43
1975 Jun.-Aug.	6,020	1,117	1,065	1,995	516	321	1,158	1,531	1,080	782	235	68	450	264
Sept.-Nov. p	6,298	1,168	1,167	2,124	540	377	1,207	1,648	1,160	863	222	68	488	161
Percentage change	+4½	+4½	+9½	+6½	+4½	+17	+4	+7½	+7½	+10	−6	—	+8½	−39

* Not seasonally adjusted ¶ See Note 1 (b) r Revised estimates p Provisional estimates.



1(e) Recording of exports. The present system for the documentation of exports aimed at securing their full recording was introduced in October 1971; the system, and the methods used to monitor the accuracy of the resulting figures, were described in an article in *Trade and Industry*, 15 February 1973.

Regular assessments of the quality of recording indicated that, for the beginning of 1972 until late 1973 there was no need to make adjustments to the export figures for a shortfall in documentation. Some errors in recording remained, whereby either the need to submit a document was overlooked or, on the other hand, two documents might be submitted for the same goods. The amount of these errors had been substantially reduced, and they more or less balanced out, leaving the total recorded figure of exports in each month virtually correct.

From the autumn of 1973 until the end of 1974, however, there was evidence of a slight deterioration causing a small net amount of under-recording of about half of one per cent. In view of this evidence an adjustment, varying between £6 million and £8 million, was made for each month between October 1973 and December 1974, with smaller notional amounts in July to September 1973.

The monthly monitoring and follow-up process takes some time to carry out, so that the evidence becomes available several months in arrear. The evidence now available for 1975 shows a distinct and sustained improvement so that the amount of net under-recording is again negligible. As a result it is no longer necessary to make any adjustment for net under-recording to the monthly export figures from January 1975 onwards.

Regular monitoring of the quality of recording will continue.

1(f) Timing. The figures for exports relate to documents received in the Statistical Office of HM Customs and Excise up to a few days before the end of the calendar month. On average export documents arrive at the Customs Statistical Office within a fortnight of the shipment of goods, so that the documents relate to goods passing through the ports in the month ending about the middle of the calendar month to which they are attributed. The figures for imports relate to documents received at the Customs Statistical Office up to the third working day after the end of the month. Importers are usually required to present their documents before they can obtain Customs clearance and remove the goods. Thus the import statistics correspond closely to movements through the ports during the calendar month to which they are attributed.

1(g) Invisible trade (services and other current transactions) covers the following items: Government services and transfer payments; all other services including sea and air transport, travel, and insurance, banking and other financial transactions; overseas income in the form of interest, profits and dividends; and private transfers. The monthly figures are inevitably less precise than those for visible trade for several reasons: the data are not available on a monthly basis (some are reported quarterly, others less frequently) and the figures are, therefore, essentially projections based on past trends though subject to modification for special factors (eg timing of quarterly EEC contributions and receipts) which affect the trend; revisions, affecting particularly gross credits and debits, but often the balance as well, are more frequent; and the gross figures themselves include a number of items which are appropriately recorded as the net profit or surplus arising on the transactions.

TABLE 9 Imports: areas¶ Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif

	Total	Developed countries				Developing countries		Centrally planned economies
		EEC	Rest of W. Europe	North America	Other	Oil exporting countries	Other	
1974	23,117	7,722	3,420	3,237	1,594	3,785	2,591	748
1974 4th quarter	6,029	2,020	858	854	409	940	624	191
1975 1st quarter	5,836	2,121	791	838	388	846	671	184
2nd quarter	5,587	2,013	764	769	431	763	627	170
3rd quarter	6,148	2,156	1,022	796	478	871	633	185
1975 September	2,030	718	317	262	166	283	215	60
October r	2,139	790	287	260	159	318	254	63
November p	2,129	800	323	260	157	246	238	84
1975 June-August	6,020	2,107	970	786	451	859	624	192
September-November p	6,298	2,308	927	781	482	847	707	207
Percentage change	+4½	+9½	−4½	−½	+6½	−1½	+13	+8

¶ See Note 1 (b) r Revised estimates p Provisional estimates

1(h) Trade in petroleum and petroleum products. Trade in petroleum and petroleum products (Table 12) accounts for almost all the trade in Fuels, Section 3 of SITC(R) which is included in Tables 5 and 8. Import figures are shown for crude oil and for the rest of the division which includes petroleum partly refined for further refining and petroleum products (eg motor spirit, lamp oil and white spirit, distillate fuels, residual fuel oils, lubricating oils and greases, etc.).

The figures of value and tonnage of crude oil imports in Table 12 are based on reports to HM Customs and Excise and have been seasonally adjusted with the same seasonal and length of month factors as have been used for the Fuels totals in Tables 5 and 8. These figures cannot be directly compared with the monthly import tonnages originating from the Department of Energy which are published in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* and the *Digest of Energy Statistics*, as the latter are based on reports received directly from the oil industry and are unadjusted. Over longer periods the differences between the two sources are largely resolved.

The average value of crude oil per ton has been obtained by dividing the value of crude oil imports by the tonnage and will reflect not only changes in price but also changes in the commodity mix of imports due, for example, to differing qualities of crude oil.

1(i) Unit value and volume indices. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry* of 26 May 1971. An article was published in *Trade and Industry* on 11 October 1973 introducing the series of import and export unit value and volume indices with 1970 = 100. The purpose of the index numbers is to measure the changes in price and volume of our imports and exports. Index numbers can be constructed in various ways, and the series used here are of the fixed base type. Thus, the unit value indices measure changes in 'price' of a fixed selection of trade headings (although in practice it is not specific prices which are measured but the average price of all the varying transactions taking place each month in the selected headings, reflecting different kinds of goods covered by each heading and different markets or sources of supply). Correspondingly, the volume indices measure, for the same selection of trade headings, what the change in the value of trade would be assuming no changes in the prices charged from those in the base year. Because the indices are base weighted, they do not take account of the changes in the pattern of trade since the base year, and consequently their product does not precisely account for the change in the value of trade expressed as an index. In practice, though, since the composition of trade changes little between consecutive months, the product of the changes in the indices will often approximate to the change in the value of trade between one month and the next. A full methodological article about the 1970-based series of indices was published in the April issue of *Economic Trends*. Adjustments have been made to the import volume index to include North Sea oil production installations, however no changes have been made to the base-weighted unit value index.

TABLE 10 Imports: volume indices
Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — Indices 1970 = 100

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures				
									Machinery and transport equipment			
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Other
Weights	1,000	227	105	427	151	60	216	229	166	133	33	63
1974	133.4	99	106	129	93	151	147	189	188	188	192	191
1974 4th quarter	131.7	97	108	125	89	143	145	183	187	183	200	172
1975 1st quarter	124.2	94	92	117	84	119	138	181	182	177	205	177
2nd quarter	119.7	91	86	110	78	108	132	175	173	164	208	179
3rd quarter	125.7	104	91	109	74	116	132	169	166	155	197	177
1975 September	126.4	100	90	109	75	116	131	176	176	164	196	176
October r	127.7	116	97	113	78	123	134	171	168	159	181	179
November p	129.3	99	91	121	74	147	147	174	172	173	184	180
1975 Jun.-Aug.	124.1	101	90	111	77	114	134	166	163	153	199	177
Sept.-Nov. p	127.8	105	93	114	76	129	137	174	172	165	187	178
Percentage change	+3	+3½	+2½	+3	−1½	+13	+2½	+4½	+5½	+8	−6	+1

p Provisional estimates r Revised estimates

TABLE 11 Imports: unit value indices
Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Not seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures				
									Machinery and transport equipment			
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Other
1974	210.3	193	468	190	208	207	172	152	147	143	163	164
1974 4th quarter	222.3	202	494	199	219	230	177	166	159	155	174	185
1975 1st quarter	230.1	218	509	200	217	240	177	174	168	164	183	191
2nd quarter	231.9	219	506	198	213	236	177	186	181	179	191	197
3rd quarter	237.6	217	536	200	213	230	182	196	192	189	204	207
1975 September	240.7	218	551	202	215	231	185	198	193	190	206	210
October r	245.6	222	564	205	220	233	186	204	199	196	212	216
November p	248.9	222	588	206	220	236	187	205	189	195	210	223
1975 Jun.-Aug.	234.7	217	521	198	211	229	180	194	190	186	202	204
Sept.-Nov. p	245.1	221	568	204	219	233	186	202	197	194	209	216
Percentage change	+4½	+1½	+9	+3	+3½	+2	+3½	+4½	+4	+4	+3½	+6

p Provisional estimates

1(j) Definition of areas. The areas used in Tables 4 and 9 of this article are defined in *Trade and Industry*, 20 February 1975.

1(k) Revision of trade figures. As a result of later and more complete information the previously published figures of imports and exports on a balance of payments basis for 1975 have been revised.

2. Overseas Trade Statistics

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports for November with cumulative totals will be published on 29 December* and further analysis of the figures will be found in Tables 122 to 140 in the *Monthly Digest* for December†, due to be published in the second week of January.

* Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, published by HMSO, price £3.50 (Annual subscription £45.96).

† Monthly Digest of Statistics, published by HMSO, price £1.20 (Annual subscription including Supplement of Definitions and postage £16.38).

TABLE 12 Trade in petroleum and petroleum products¶ On a Balance of Payments basis (Division 33 of SITC(R))

Seasonally adjusted

	Balance of visible trade	Imports				Exports	
		Total	Crude oil			Rest of Division 33	Total
	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	Million tons	Average value per ton £ fob	£ million fob	£ million fob
1973	−941	1,281	941	111.5	8.4	340	340
1974	−3,423	4,119	3,342	109.4	30.6	777	696
1973 1st quarter	−181	239	167	24.3	7.0	72	59
2nd quarter	−219	279	205	28.0	7.4	74	58
3rd quarter	−239	342	238	30.1	8.0	104	103
4th quarter	−301	421	331	29.3	11.3	91	120
1974 1st quarter	−736	873	709	28.6	24.8	164	137
2nd quarter	−888	1,091	900	28.2	32.0	190	203
3rd quarter	−880	1,062	853	25.9	32.9	208	182
4th quarter	−919	1,094	879	26.4	33.4	215	175
1975 1st quarter	−782	957	764	22.4	34.2	193	175
2nd quarter	−694	848	701	20.8	33.7	147	154
3rd quarter	−788	975	797	22.4	35.6	178	187
September r	−257	322	263	7.2	36.5	59	65
October r	−286	366	294	7.8	37.6	72	80
November p	−277	346	250	6.2	40.0	96	69
1975 June-August	−769	947	779	22.5	34.6	168	178
September-November p	−820	1,034	807	21.2	38.0	226	214
Percentage change		+9	+3½	−6	+10	+35	+20

p Provisional estimates r Revised estimates ¶ See Note 1(h)

TABLE 13 Derivation of the balance of payments

£ million

	EXPORTS				IMPORTS				
	Recorded	Seasonally adjusted*			Recorded	Seasonally adjusted*			
	Overseas Trade statistics basis (fob)	Overseas Trade statistics basis (fob)	Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)	Overseas Trade statistics basis (cif)	Overseas Trade statistics basis (cif)	Adjustments to BOP basis: Valuation adjustments	Adjustments to BOP basis: Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1973	12,454	12,454	−683	11,771	15,840	15,840	−1,376	−398	14,066
1974	16,494	16,494	−608	15,886	23,117	23,117	−1,652	−344	21,120
1973 1st quarter	2,828	2,820	−151	2,669	3,569	3,362	−308	−56	2,998
2nd quarter	3,075	3,008	−176	2,831	3,722	3,665	−329	−117	3,219
3rd quarter	3,056	3,229	−157	3,072	3,940	4,142	−353	−134	3,655
4th quarter	3,496	3,397	−199	3,199	4,623	4,671	−386	−91	4,194
1974 1st quarter	3,583	3,614	−124	3,490	5,332	5,272	−429	−81	4,762
2nd quarter	4,199	4,116	−119	3,996	5,995	5,905	−425	−148	5,332
3rd quarter	4,216	4,419	−188	4,231	5,762	5,911	−402	−79	5,430
4th quarter	4,496	4,346	−178	4,169	6,028	6,029	−396	−36	5,596
1975 1st quarter	4,559	4,757	−225	4,532	5,807	5,836	−378	−59	5,399
2nd quarter	4,915	4,706	−245	4,461	5,813	5,587	−381	−60	5,145
3rd quarter	4,747	4,885	−245	4,639	5,991	6,148	−413	−124	5,611
June	1,575	1,558	−75	1,484	1,954	1,903	−131	−42	1,729
July	1,774	1,633	−70	1,563	2,188	2,033	−136	+30	1,928
August	1,375	1,577	−86	1,491	1,876	2,084	−135	−73	1,876
September	1,615	1,675	−90	1,585	1,980	2,030	−142	−81	1,807
October	1,982	1,841	−103	1,738	2,317	2,139	−153	−24	1,962
November p	1,684	1,731	−95	1,636	2,010	2,129	−136	−66	1,927
Jun.-Aug.	4,724	4,768	−231	4,538	6,018	6,020	−402	−85	5,533
Sept.-Nov. p	5,281	5,247	−288	4,959	6,307	6,298	−431	−171	5,696
Percentage change	+12	+10		+9½	+5	+4½			+3

* Components and totals are rounded independently. p provisional estimates. r revised estimates.

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Survey of short-term export prospects

The United Kingdom's top 75 exporting companies were approached by the Department of Trade in October for their estimates of export deliveries up to the middle of 1976. The timing and pace of recovery in world trade from the recent recession and the scale on which United Kingdom exports will share in the recovery are of great importance to the development of the United Kingdom economy and the balance of payments. The information from companies was requested to help in assessing how the likely beginning of the recovery might be reflected in exports over the next few months.

Completed returns were received from 69 companies, covering about two-fifths of the total value of United Kingdom exports.

The questionnaire asked for the value of the firms' export deliveries in the third quarter of 1975, and forecasts for each of the following three quarters; the percentage change these values represented over the same quarter a year earlier; and how this change was divided between changing prices and volumes.

The results from totalling the figures received from the 69 companies are shown in the table below. The main features are:

1 The exports of the firms in the survey grew in value terms less fast over the period Q3 1974 to Q3 1975 than total United Kingdom exports.

2 This seems to reflect a smaller rise in export prices than occurred for exports as a whole. Over the period Q3 1974 to Q3 1975 the reporting companies' prices increased at two-thirds the rate of total export prices based upon movements in the export unit value index, overseas trade statistics basis.

3 The decrease in the volume of reporting companies' exports over the period Q3 1974 to Q3 1975 was similar to the decrease in the volume of total United Kingdom exports.

4 The decline in the volume of deliveries is expected to be reversed in the final quarter of 1975 and the recovery to continue in the first half of next year. The level in volume terms in the first half of 1976 is forecast at 3 to 4 per cent higher than in the first half of 1975.

5 Little change is foreseen in the rate of increase of export prices in sterling; in the first half of 1976 they are expected to be about 15 per cent higher than in the first half of 1975.

6 In value – combining the influence of the expected price and volume movements – exports are forecast to be 15 to 20 per cent higher in the first half of 1976 than a year earlier.

There are inevitably difficulties in assessing the quality of these results. By their very nature forecasts are difficult to make with any degree of certainty and since this survey was the first of its kind there is no available evidence on which to assess the degree and direction of the likely biases in the results. Further, the group of major exporting companies are not necessarily representative of all exporters and this places limitations in generalising from the survey results to total exports. Three further surveys are planned and these will provide some guidance on these problems and allow a closer interpretation to be made of the results than on this occasion.

While it is important therefore to interpret the results of this survey with great caution, it is a reasonable conclusion that it does provide added confidence that a revival in the volume of United Kingdom exports is now beginning and should continue in the first half of next year.

MOVEMENT IN UK EXPORTS BETWEEN Q3 1975 AND Q2 1976 BY VALUE, VOLUME AND PRICE

		Recorded UK exports (1)	Survey results for major exporters (2)			
		1975	1975		1976	
		Q3	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Value	£ million	4,747	1,696	1,950	2,021	2,071
	Per cent change on year earlier	+13	+3½	+14	+19	+17
Volume	Per cent change on year earlier	−7	−9½	+½	+4	+3
Price	Per cent change on year earlier	+20	+13	+13	+15	+14

(1) Source: Overseas Trade Statistics.
(2) Aggregated from returns received from 69 companies.

Sales in the carpet industry in October

The daily rate of manufacturers' sales by value in October 1975 at current prices was provisionally estimated to have been 18 per cent more than in October 1974, assuming 23 working days in both periods. In the three months ended October 1975, the daily rate of manufacturers' sales was provisionally estimated to have been 13 per cent more than in the corresponding period 12 months ago, assuming 65 working days in both periods. The index numbers, which are of manufacturers' sales by value, have been adjusted for the length of the working month, but not for non-statutory holidays or other seasonal factors. The Wholesale Price Index of carpets is shown as a guide to the movement in prices.

1970 = 100

		Index of manufacturers' sales at current prices	Wholesale price index
1969		93	96.6
1970		100	100.0
1971		115	104.9
1972		135	111.7
1973		166	130.2
1974		179	153.1
1974	Quarter ended September	164	158.7
	Quarter ended December	202	161.5
1975	Quarter ended March	190	169.5
	Quarter ended June	194	171.2
	Quarter ended September	180	180.2*
1974	July	151	157.0
	August	157	159.2
	September	184	160.2
	October	196	160.9
1975	July	167	179.2
	August	176	179.6
	September	198	181.7*
	October	232	188.7*

* Provisional.

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Hosiery and other knitted goods – index of production

In the three months ended October 1975 the volume of production of hosiery and other knitted goods, seasonally adjusted (including knitted fabrics), was provisionally estimated to have been 10 per cent less than in the three months ended October 1974.

The seasonally adjusted figures for 1975 are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1974 and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1975 have been incorporated. The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for other seasonal variations.

In using the index numbers shown in the table, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with constructing a constant value series become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent months.

Hosiery and other knitted goods

1970 = 100

1968	88
1969	98
1970	100
1971	99
1972	100
1973	103
1974	100

		Including warp knitting	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1974	1st quarter	91	97
	2nd quarter	103	105
	3rd quarter	97	101
	4th quarter	108	96
1975	1st quarter	87	93
	2nd quarter p	95	96
	3rd quarter p	87	90
1974	April	95	102
	May	99	101
	June	116	112
	July	88	100
	August	91	102
	September	113	102
	October	120	101
	November	124	104
	December	79	83
1975	January	78	92
	February	93	98
	March	90	89
	April p	89	95
	May p	92	93
	June p	103	100
	July p	78	88
	August p	81	91
	September p	101	91
	October p	109	91

p = provisional.

Made-up clothing: orders and deliveries

(The figures for 1974 and 1975 given in the table below are different from those previously published because of the updating of seasonal factors.)

In the three months ended August 1975, deliveries by the clothing industry were provisionally estimated to have been 2 per cent higher than in the preceding three months. Net new orders were 4 per cent lower and orders-on-hand at the end of August were 6 per cent below the end May 1975 level. (These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.)

In using the index numbers shown in the table, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with constructing a constant value series become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent months.

Made-up clothing

Index numbers of total orders and deliveries

		Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
		December 1969 = 100		Average 1970 Deliveries = 100		Average 1970 Deliveries = 100	
1968		107		100		97	
1969		100		97		97	
1970		103		102		100	
1971		119		108		104	
1972		125		110		109	
1973		155		123		117	
1974		145		115		114	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1974	1st quarter	164	161	111	115	107	108
	2nd quarter	171	149	122	113	113	115
	3rd quarter	137	143	96	113	115	117
	4th quarter	145	145	129	118	122	118
1975	1st quarter	134	139	115	123	116	121
	2nd quarter	160	146	129	115	110	109
1974	January	166	157	96	112	92	110
	February	169	164	122	124	108	104
	March	164	161	116	109	122	110
	April	171	163	133	122	115	114
	May	182	155	134	109	108	113
	June	171	149	100	107	117	118
	July	156	149	85	113	112	116
	August	143	143	86	112	105	118
	September	137	143	116	114	129	116
	October	142	140	150	115	141	120
	November	152	141	153	122	130	118
	December	145	145	85	116	96	115
1975	January	137	136	101	119	103	123
	February	134	136	121	123	125	121
	March	134	139	124	129	119	118
	April	143	143	131	108	114	103
	May	163	145	143	117	106	112
	June	160	146	113	122	110	112
	July p	143	143	83	111	108	113
	August p	131	137	83	108	102	116

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Footwear industry: orders, deliveries and stocks

In the three months ended September 1975 deliveries were estimated to be 17 per cent higher; on a seasonally adjusted pairage basis, than in the three months ended June 1975. Net new orders were 35 per cent higher than in the previous three months, while at the end of September orders on hand were 17 per cent up on the June 1975 level. The index of output in the three months ended September 1975 was 14 per cent higher than in the three months ended June 1975.

A detailed breakdown of manufacturers' deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms, together with figures of exports, imports, consumers' expenditure, prices and employment is published in the Business Monitor Production series under the reference PQ 450.

The table below is compiled from the results of the monthly and quarterly inquiries which started at the beginning of 1971 and the KS inquiry which they superseded. Linkage factors spanning the fourth quarter 1970 and the first quarter 1971 have been calculated from matching samples of firms contributing to both the old and new inquiries and the KS results adjusted to provide a single, broadly comparable series. Since the linking factors cover only two quarters, however, the amended back data for 1966-70 should be interpreted with caution.

The index of output is calculated from the value of total sales and work done by firms classified to the footwear industry (Minimum List Heading 450 of the standard industrial classification). In using the index numbers it should be borne in mind that when price increases are large, the various problems associated with constructing a constant price value series become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent months.

The data on pairage and value relate to complete footwear only sold by manufacturers classified to MLH 450 and to other industries (eg rubber) in the SIC.

Index of output: Orders on hand, net new orders, deliveries and stocks of complete footwear

Monthly averages or monthly totals

	Index of output 1970 = 100	Orders on hand (end period)			Net new orders			Deliveries			Stocks (end period)
		Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs
1966		33.6			..			16.4			
1967		37.8			16.5			16.1			
1968	113	41.6			17.3			17.0			
1969	108	34.6			15.9			16.5			
1970	100	38.9			16.6			16.2			
1971	108	32.5		55.7	15.7			16.2		23.8	19.4
1972	104	29.5		59.6	15.2		24.8	15.4		24.5	18.5
1973	108	46.2		85.2	17.1		30.5	15.7		28.4	16.5
1974	107	44.3		79.5	14.3		30.9	14.4		31.3	18.0
	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual
1974 1st quarter	101	51.1	53.3	87.5	15.2	14.1	29.7	13.6	13.4	28.9	13.6
2nd quarter	112	51.9	50.3	95.1	14.7	14.4	32.6	14.4	15.5	30.0	19.4
3rd quarter	110	40.1	49.1	73.7	11.0	14.1	26.8	14.9	14.5	33.9	16.4
4th quarter	105	44.3	50.0	79.5	16.2	14.8	34.6	14.8	14.5	32.7	18.0
1975 1st quarter	106	34.4	37.4	61.7	10.8	10.1	30.2	14.1	14.3	36.2	18.3
2nd quarter	96	36.6	36.5	78.4	13.1	12.8	36.1	12.4	13.1	30.5	23.1
3rd quarter	109	30.8	42.8	67.0	13.8	17.3	35.0	15.8	15.2	38.8	17.4
1974 January	96	45.5	49.8	85.0	11.5	11.2	25.2	12.2	12.5	25.4	
February	96	49.7	53.1	86.6	17.0	16.3	28.8	12.8	13.0	27.2	
March	110	51.1	53.3	87.5	17.2	15.0	35.1	15.8	14.8	34.1	
April	112	55.2	54.0	92.4	19.6	16.4	36.5	15.5	15.7	31.6	
May	110	55.9	52.0	101.3	15.3	13.3	38.9	14.6	15.3	30.1	
June	114	51.9	50.3	95.1	9.3	13.7	22.3	13.2	15.4	28.5	
July	115	45.9	48.6	82.1	9.1	13.2	21.6	15.1	14.9	34.7	
August	109	41.4	47.4	74.9	9.6	13.6	24.3	14.1	14.7	31.4	
September	107	40.1	49.1	73.7	14.1	15.4	34.4	15.4	13.8	35.6	
October	103	39.3	47.8	77.8	16.4	12.6	41.9	17.2	14.0	37.9	
November	106	47.1	52.1	88.9	23.5	19.3	45.0	15.8	15.0	33.9	
December	105	44.3	50.0	79.5	8.7	12.4	16.8	11.5	14.5	26.3	
1975 January	112	37 2	42.2	69.9	6.9	6.6	26.4	14.0	14.4	36.0	
February	108	32.1	36.3	61.7	9.3	8.8	28.8	14.4	14.7	37.1	
March	100	34.4	37.4	61.7	16.3	14.9	35.4	14.0	13.8	35.4	
April	90	35.8	36.1	71.6	14.2	11.1	41.2	12.8	12.4	31.3	
May	92	39.1	36.6	83.7	14.8	13.1	39.9	11.5	12.6	27.8	
June	105	36.6	36.5	78.4	10.3	14.2	27.1	12.8	14.2	32.3	
July p	111	31.6	36.1	65.8	10.2	14.5	26.5	15.2	15.0	39.2	
August p	103	30.7	39.7	64.6	12.9	18.7	31.4	13.8	15.1	32.6	
September p	112	30.8	42.8	67.0	18.3	18.6	47.0	18.3	15.6	44.7	

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Metal-working machine tools: monthly analysis of sales and orders for August

This article presents in Table 1 provisional statistics of manufacturers' sales and orders for metal working machine tools up to August of this year. These monthly values of sales and orders will also be published in Business Monitor PM 332. The estimates for the year 1974 have been adjusted to be consistent with the results of the more comprehensive quarterly inquiry published in Business Monitor PQ 332 now available for all four quarters of 1974. The latest provisional estimates for the first eight months of 1975 will be similarly revised when the appropriate quarterly information becomes available.

Summary

Provisional monthly statistics now available up to August of this year reflect the continuing downward trends of sales, orders-on-hand and new orders which commenced in the second half of 1974. The overall level of sales in the three months up to August fell by 16 per

TABLE 1 Metal working machine tools: orders and sales

£ million

	Sales			Orders outstanding*			New orders		
	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export
1966	164.0	118.9	45.1	110.7	78.0	32.7	160.1	114.1	46.0
1967	171.2	123.9	47.3	100.9	54.1	46.8	161.4	100.0	61.4
1968	168.5	113.5	55.1	116.1	61.7	54.4	183.8	121.1	62.7
1969	189.1	119.1	70.0	164.2	93.3	70.9	237.2	150.7	86.5
1970	218.6	137.3	81.3	159.2	86.8	72.7	213.9	130.8	83.1
1971	207.7	121.7	86.0	106.0	46.0	60.0	154.2	80.9	73.3
1972	184.7	111.6	73.1	113.3	55.7	57.6	192.0	121.3	70.7
1973	214.2	130.6	83.6	205.9	112.6	93.3	306.8	187.5	119.3
1974	249.9	147.6	102.3	264.0	127.1	136.9	308.0	162.1	145.9
1974 1st quarter	55.1	34.0	21.1	230.8	120.7	110.1	80.0	42.1	37.9
2nd quarter	56.1	33.0	23.1	261.1	133.4	127.7	86.4	45.7	40.7
3rd quarter	63.3	38.2	25.1	273.9	134.7	139.2	76.1	39.5	36.6
4th quarter	75.4	42.4	33.0	264.0	127.1	136.9	65.5	34.8	30.7
1975 1st quarter p	75.6	45.3	30.3	248.1	114.9	133.2	59.7	33.1	26.6
2nd quarter p	70.4	39.7	30.7	237.7	110.2	127.5	60.0	35.0	25.0
1974 January	15.0	9.3	5.7	214.1	114.6	99.5	23.2	11.3	11.9
February	18.1	10.6	7.5	226.0	119.1	106.9	30.0	15.1	14.9
March	22.0	14.1	7.9	230.8	120.7	110.1	26.8	15.7	11.1
April	16.6	9.8	6.8	243.9	123.7	120.2	29.7	12.8	16.9
May	20.2	12.1	8.1	253.3	130.2	123.1	29.6	18.6	11.0
June	19.3	11.1	8.2	261.1	133.4	127.7	27.1	14.3	12.8
July	23.1	13.7	9.4	267.0	133.0	134.0	29.0	13.3	15.7
August	18.0	11.1	6.9	271.7	134.9	136.8	22.7	13.0	9.7
September	22.2	13.4	8.8	273.9	134.7	139.2	24.4	13.2	11.2
October	27.3	14.9	12.4	272.2	134.2	138.0	25.6	14.4	11.2
November	27.4	15.9	11.5	266.9	131.9	135.0	22.1	13.6	8.5
December	20.7	11.6	9.1	264.0	127.1	136.9	17.8	6.8	11.0
1975 January p	23.0	14.0	9.0	260.3	123.0	137.3	19.3	9.9	9.4
February p	25.1	14.9	10.2	255.8	119.4	136.4	20.6	11.3	9.3
March p	27.5	16.4	11.1	248.1	114.9	133.2	19.8	11.9	7.9
April p	24.4	13.4	11.0	247.8	114.2	133.6	24.1	12.7	11.4
May p	24.7	14.0	10.7	244.9	113.7	131.2	21.8	13.5	8.3
June p	21.3	12.3	9.0	237.7	110.2	127.5	14.1	8.8	5.3
July p	22.0	11.5	10.5	231.4	108.6	122.8	15.7	9.9	5.8
August p	21.2	11.6	9.6	230.1	108.1	122.0	19.9	11.1	8.8
Three monthly totals									
June 1975-August 1975	64.5	35.4	29.1	230.1	108.1	122.0	49.7	29.8	19.9
March 1975-May 1975	76.6	43.8	32.8	244.9	113.7	131.2	65.7	38.1	27.6
June 1974-August 1974	60.4	35.9	24.5	271.7	134.9	136.8	78.8	40.6	38.2
Percentage change latest three months on:									
1. Previous three months	−16	−19	−11	−6	−5	−7	−24	−22	−28
2. A year earlier	+7	−1	+19	−15	−20	−11	−37	−27	−48

p = provisional.
* The values for orders outstanding relate to the ends of the periods shown.
Due to rounding, constituent figures may not sum to their respective totals.

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cent, while the inflow of new orders decreased sharply by 24 per cent on the previous three months. Although the individual monthly movements of sales have been unusually slight during the last three months, suggesting some levelling out in terms of current values, in volume terms there has been a continued fall in activity, whether considered in relation to sales, net new orders or orders-on-hand and for both the home and export markets. This downward phase of the machine tools cycle reflects the continuing weakness of industrial investment in this country and the slowness of economic recovery in our main overseas markets.

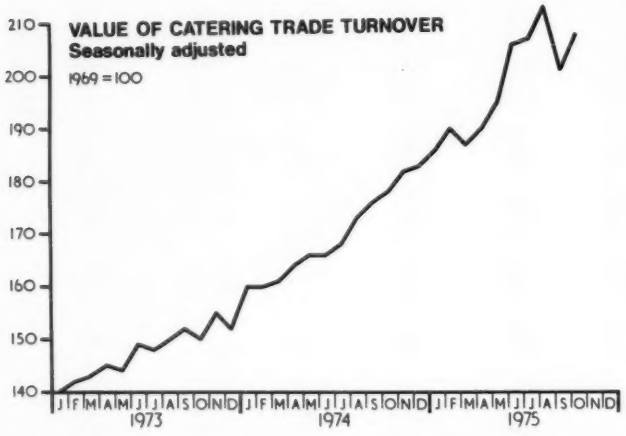
Recent trends for machine tools

The latest monthly figures now available for the first eight months of 1975 show that sales in the three months up to August fell markedly in current price terms by 16 per cent, compared with the previous three months. Home sales, currently running at a three monthly rate of £35 million fell proportionately greater, by 19 per cent. Although export sales showed a smaller but significant decline of 11 per cent, they are still currently at a three monthly level somewhat in excess of the average of last year and a little higher than the same three months of 1974. Since total sales for the three months June-August 1975 have risen only 7 per cent in current values on the same period a year ago, it is clear that the actual volume of sales will have fallen, particularly as far as the home market is concerned.

Overall new orders received (net of cancellation) in the period June-August 1975 fell in current price terms by 24 per cent on the previous three months. This movement was reflected broadly in magnitude and direction by each of the home and export sectors, the respective three monthly new order receipts falling by 22 and 28 per cent, respectively. The latest three monthly new order intake appears particularly unfavourable when compared with the corresponding period a year ago, having fallen by an overall 37 per cent. Within this total the export sector fared worst with a fall in order receipts of 48 per cent. However, this relative drop has been accentuated by the particularly high order intake of July 1974. The current price comparisons will inevitably underestimate the volume decreases which have occurred in new order receipt during the last three months. The separate months of June to August, however, suggest some recent improvement might have occurred.

The combined level of orders outstanding in August of this year had fallen by 6 per cent on the levels of May 1975, and by 15 per cent on a year ago. Deliveries have exceeded new orders received by £15 million over the last three months, which has led to the decrease in order books. Within the total, home and export order books showed similar falls of around 6 per cent. However, when compared with August 1974, the value of outstanding orders for the home market showed a relative fall of 20 per cent and the corresponding fall in export order books was 11 per cent. With sales showing some decreases the total value of £230 million of orders outstanding at the end of August is estimated to represent on average about eight months work in hand, though some manufacturers will have fuller order books and others have less than eight months' work.

Turnover of the catering trades in October



Catering turnover at current prices, after seasonal adjustment, showed a recovery in October following a sharp fall in the previous month.

The total turnover of the catering trades in the three months' period August to October 1975 was 2 per cent more than in the preceding three months, again at current prices and after allowing for normal seasonal adjustments. There has been a further slackening in the high rates of increase shown in earlier months.

Recent percentage increases compared with a year earlier (*not* seasonally adjusted) for the main kinds of business are as follows:

	All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1975 2nd quarter	19	17	14	22	18
3rd quarter	20	17	13	24	17
October	17	17	12	19	14

Turnover for all caterers in the three months August to October 1975 was 18 per cent more than in the same period last year. The largest increase was 21 per cent for public houses (the largest component of the all-caterers index). Licensed hotels and holiday camps increased their turnover by 17 per cent and canteens by 16 per cent, but restaurants, cafes, and fish and chip shops showed the smallest increase of 11 per cent.

TABLE 1 Turnover of all caterers seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1969 = 100

	Value at current prices (turnover in 1969 – £2,533 million)
1969	100
1970	108
1971	118
1972	131
1973	148
1974	170
1971 1st quarter	115
2nd quarter	117
3rd quarter	119
4th quarter	122
1972 1st quarter	125
2nd quarter	128
3rd quarter	133
4th quarter	138
1973 1st quarter	142
2nd quarter	146
3rd quarter	150
4th quarter	152
1974 1st quarter	160
2nd quarter	165
3rd quarter	173
4th quarter	181
1975 1st quarter	188
2nd quarter	198
3rd quarter	206
1974 October	178
November	183
December*	183
1975 January*	187
February	190
March*	188
April	191
May	195
June*	206
July	207
August	213
September*	201
October	208
1975 May-July	203
1975 August-October	207
Percentage increase	2

† The monthly periods consist of 4 weeks except those marked * which are of 5 weeks. The October 1975 period was the 4 weeks from 5 October 1975 to 1 November 1975; the October 1974 period was the 4 weeks from 29 September 1974 to 26 October 1974. The series are provisionally rebased using the broad results of the large scale inquiry into the catering trades for 1969. The detailed results of this inquiry will be incorporated in a final rebasing in due course. A full report on the 1969 inquiry was published in November 1972 under the title 'Catering Trades 1969: Statistical Inquiry' (HMSO 32p net).

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	28 Nov. 1975
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	This week
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	17 Oct. 1975
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcies *see* Insolvencies	
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	30 Jan. 1975
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	5 Dec. 1975
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Census of production (A)	19 Dec. 1974
(amendment)	16 Jan. 1975
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	26 Sept. 1975
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	21 Nov. 1975
insolvencies (Q)	31 Oct. 1975
liquidity (Q)	12 Dec. 1975
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	28 Nov. 1975
rate of return on capital	24 Oct. 1975
Construction work overseas (A)	17 Oct. 1975
EEC economic indicators	5 Dec. 1975
Energy trends (M)	5 Dec. 1975
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	21 Nov. 1975
Film industry	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	14 Nov. 1975
cinema admissions and takings (M)	12 Dec. 1975
overseas payments and earnings (A)	8 Aug. 1975
registrations of films (A)	6 Feb. 1975
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	10 Oct. 1975
household consumption (Q)	3 Oct. 1975
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	5 Dec. 1975
Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	8 Aug. 1975
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Hire-purchase business (M)	12 Dec. 1975
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	21 Nov. 1975
N. Ireland index (M)	24 Oct. 1975
Wales	10 Oct. 1975
Insolvencies in England and Wales (Q)	31 Oct. 1975
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	22 Aug. 1975
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	10 Oct. 1975
investment and earnings overseas (A)	14 Mar. 1975
(amendment)	21 Mar. 1975
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	31 Oct. 1975
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	21 Nov. 1975
production (M)	12 Dec. 1975
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	21 Nov. 1975
Motor industry:	
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estimated figures (M)	12 Dec. 1975
motor trade turnover (Q)	21 Nov. 1975
Office development permits (Q)	21 Nov. 1975
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(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Paper and board production (M)	30 Jan. 1975
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	22 Aug. 1975
Regional selective assistance (M)	28 Nov. 1975
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trades:	
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sales, N. Ireland (M)	28 Nov. 1975
stocks (M)	This week
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Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	23 Jan. 1975
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	26 Sept. 1975
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manufacturers' stocks: monthly estimates (M)	5 Dec. 1975
retail (M)	28 Nov. 1975
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	8 Aug. 1975
Textiles:	
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hosiery production (M)	This week
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wholesale houses' sales (M)	28 Nov. 1975
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wool output (M)	28 Nov. 1975
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	31 Oct. 1975
overseas travel and tourism (A)	7 Mar. 1975
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	13 June 1975
index numbers (M)	This week

Departmental organisations, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representations overseas	3 Oct. 1975
Customs notices of interest to exporters	This week
ECGD local offices	This week
Guide to Departments	21 Nov. 1975
Official Receivers' offices	5 Dec. 1975
Programme of trade promotions	24 Oct. 1975
Release dates of economic statistics	28 Nov. 1975

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A variety of surplus stores including machine tools, Petbow diesel driven mobile generator, Tangye 16-ton hydraulic press, electric drills, hand tools, steel surface plates, Ford Escort saloon car, Cortina estate car, Austin 6 cwt van, Bedford 5 ton cargo trucks, MT spares, petrol engines, chain blocks, insulated and multicore cable, electrical equipment, photographic equipment. A large quantity of office and other furniture, barographs, meters, wrist and other watches, boots, shoes, kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery and numerous other effects.

13 and 14 January 1976 Miscellaneous stores

Location: The Astoria, Roundhay Road, Leeds 8

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6 January 1976

View Days:	Day preceding and morning of sale
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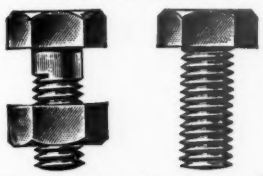

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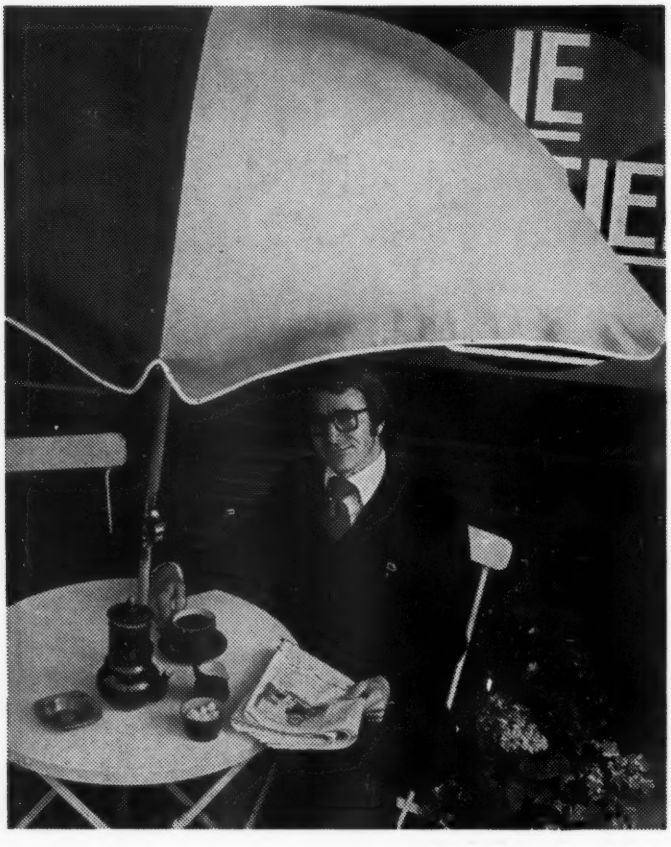

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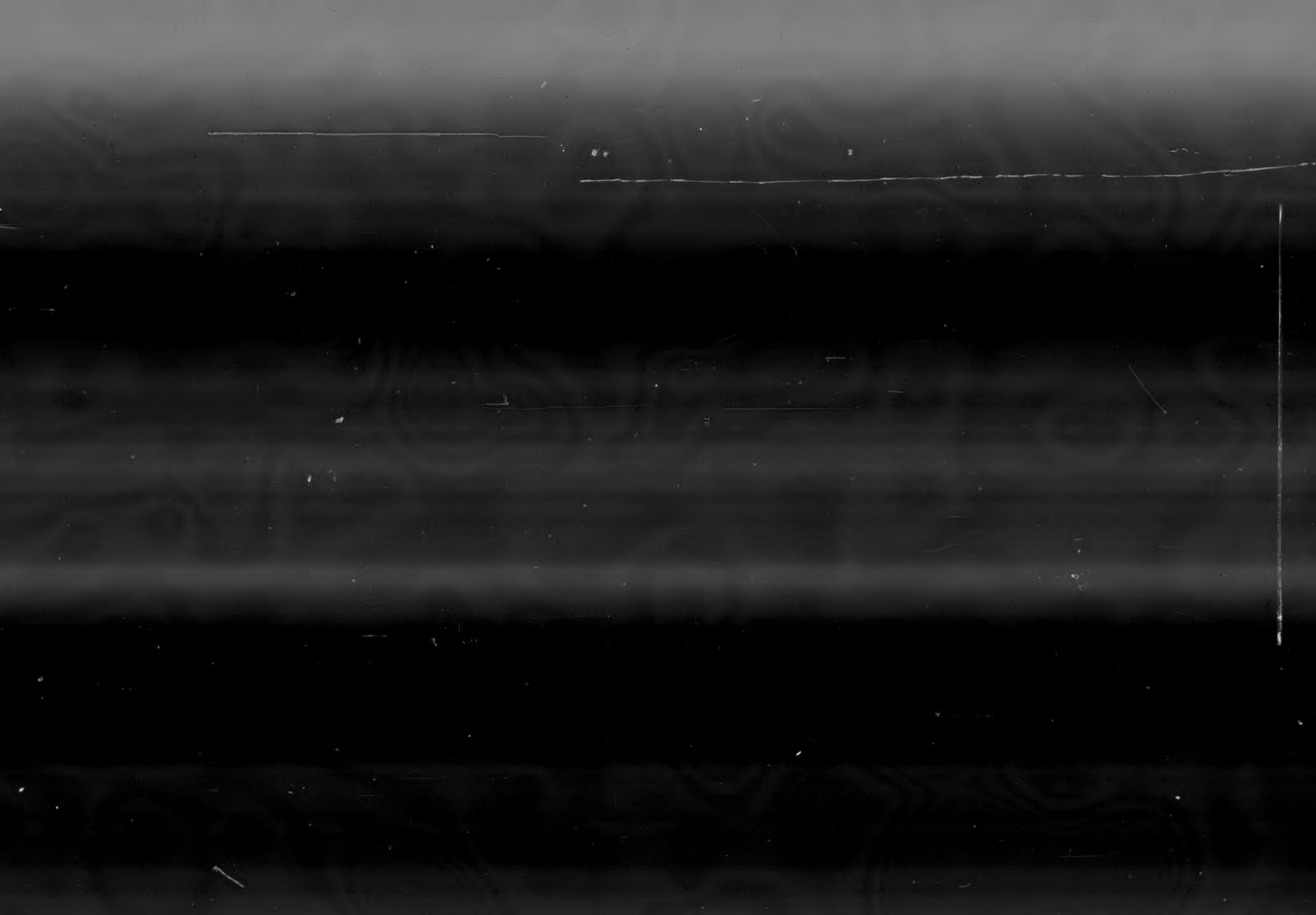
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